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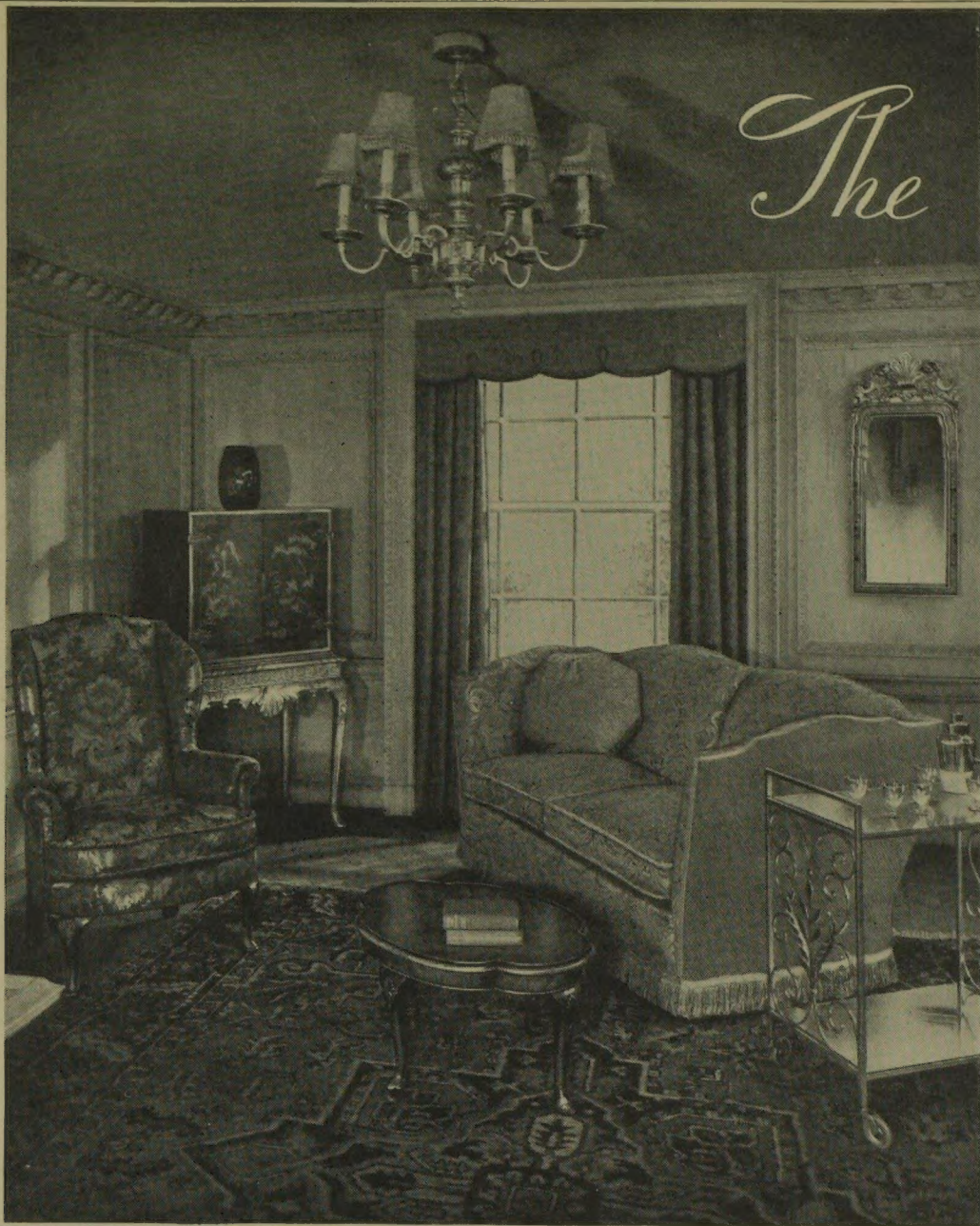
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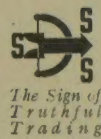


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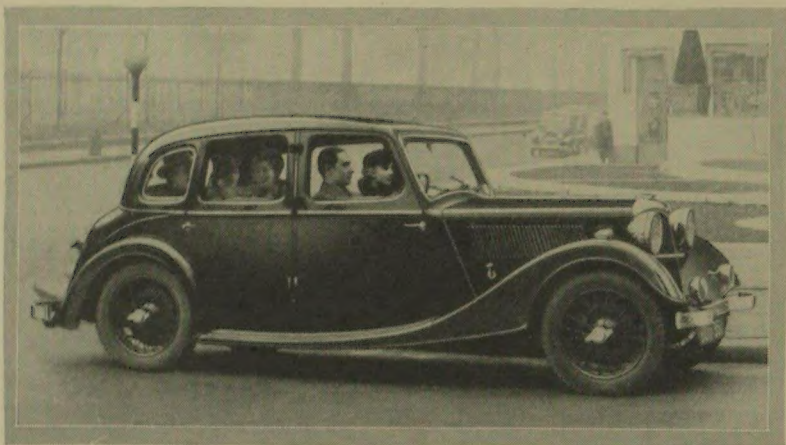
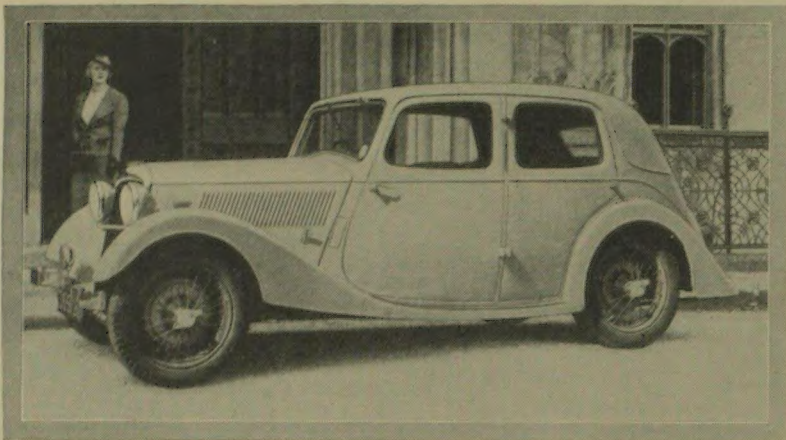
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290

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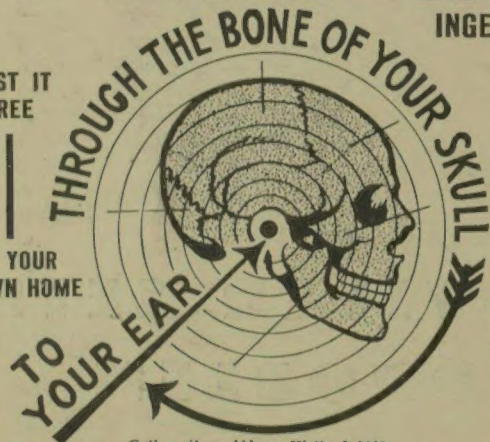
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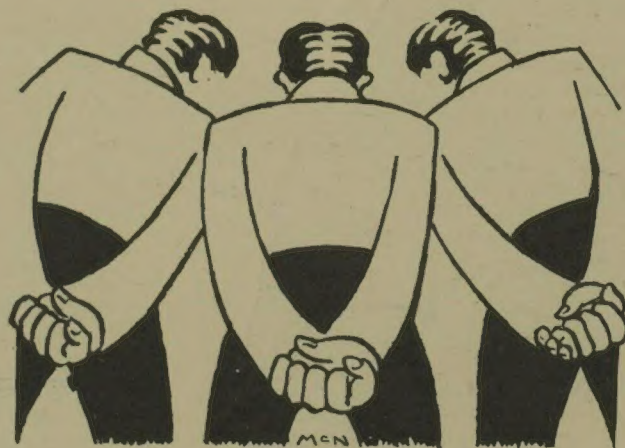
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SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1936.



THE "QUEEN MARY" AT SPEED OFF ARRAN: THE GREAT LINER TURNS AT THE END OF A MEASURED RUN—  
AN AIR VIEW SHOWING THE HUGE WAKE THAT THREW UP A WAVE 12 FT. HIGH ALONG THE SHORE.

The "Queen Mary" carried out her speed trials, off the Isle of Arran, on April 18, passing over the measured course fifteen times. In a wireless message despatched from the ship, Lord Aberconway, Chairman of John Brown and Co., Ltd., her builders, stated that her speed and trials had been "in every way successful, and the performance of the vessel has amply fulfilled our expectations." According to unofficial timings taken from the shore, the maximum speed she attained was

32.84 knots (equivalent to about 37 miles an hour on land). As the record speed of the "Normandie," so far, is 29.98 knots, it is hoped that the "Queen Mary" may recapture for Britain the blue riband of the Atlantic and prove herself the fastest merchant ship afloat. Thousands of spectators watched the trials and assembled at Gourock to bid her farewell when she finally left the Clyde the same evening. She arrived back at Southampton on the morning of April 20.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE is one particular way of picking up foreign tricks and fashions which really is futile or false. It is difficult to define, because it is liable, especially of late, to be confused with a curious cult of new insularity which at its worst is really little better than making a luxury out of ignorance and insolence. The man who supposes that England can be content to know nothing about Europe is simply a man who knows nothing about England. He knows nothing of English history in the past or of the actual position of English politics in the present. Every essentially English thing has been a particular variation of some general European thing, and England, like every other great nation, has again and again been revived and refreshed by the general ideas of the Continent. Chaucer the Maker was not less but more the maker of English, because he made it largely by mixing it with French; and Shakespeare could never have been the great Englishman if the Renaissance had not first appeared among great Italians. In the intellectual and spiritual sense, if we ever had, enjoyed any isolation, it most certainly would not have been Splendid Isolation. But, as a matter of fact, we never did. There is no question of our entering some entanglement called Europe, for we have never been outside it. It is not, therefore, in any such insular or provincial sense that we may speak here of a real blunder about the adoption or adaptation of alien things. The particular evil arises when the adoption is only an affectation, and especially when we do not really understand the primary reason or the real advantages of the very thing that we copy. It is one thing to have an appreciation of cocktails in America or curries or such luxuries in India. It is another thing to praise a Prairie Oyster under the impression that it is really an oyster, or a Bombay Duck on the assumption that it is really a duck.

We can guess that this blunder has been made, especially in matters of culture and philosophy, whenever we find (as we so frequently do) that the thing transplanted to our soil turns into something totally different and even contrary to what it was in its own soil. It then becomes a very misleading monstrosity, corresponding neither to our own traditions nor the traditions of which it has become a travesty. Two obvious examples of this were the drawing-room cult of Buddhas and Mahatmas, and the nearer and therefore more annoying parody of the great Greek culture, which indulges in almost any antics of Nudism under the impression that it is Paganism. Note that in both these cases the British fad or fashion represents a mood directly opposite to the mood of the cultures which it copies. I knew many English Esoteric Buddhists in my youth, and the thing most irritating about them was a certain kind of smile. It was, and it even professed to be, a smile of profound optimism. That smile can still be seen, for some mysterious reason, especially on the face of a certain kind of English lady who lives in Florence. I do not quite understand why a lady born in England and inhabiting Italy should so frequently import her religion from Burma or Tibet.

But in fact it bears no resemblance to the religion that would really be found in Burma or Tibet. Whether or no the lady is a real Buddhist, there is no doubt that she is a real optimist. She is exasperating as only a real optimist can be. She is depressing as only a real optimist can be. She is full of calm efficiency, and her cosmos is a very tidy cosmos. She believes in a place for everything and everything in its place. It may be a cosmic coincidence that her place is generally the higher place, and the places of other people, especially poorer people, are generally lower stages and states of probation. She is very bright, and perhaps a little shiny.

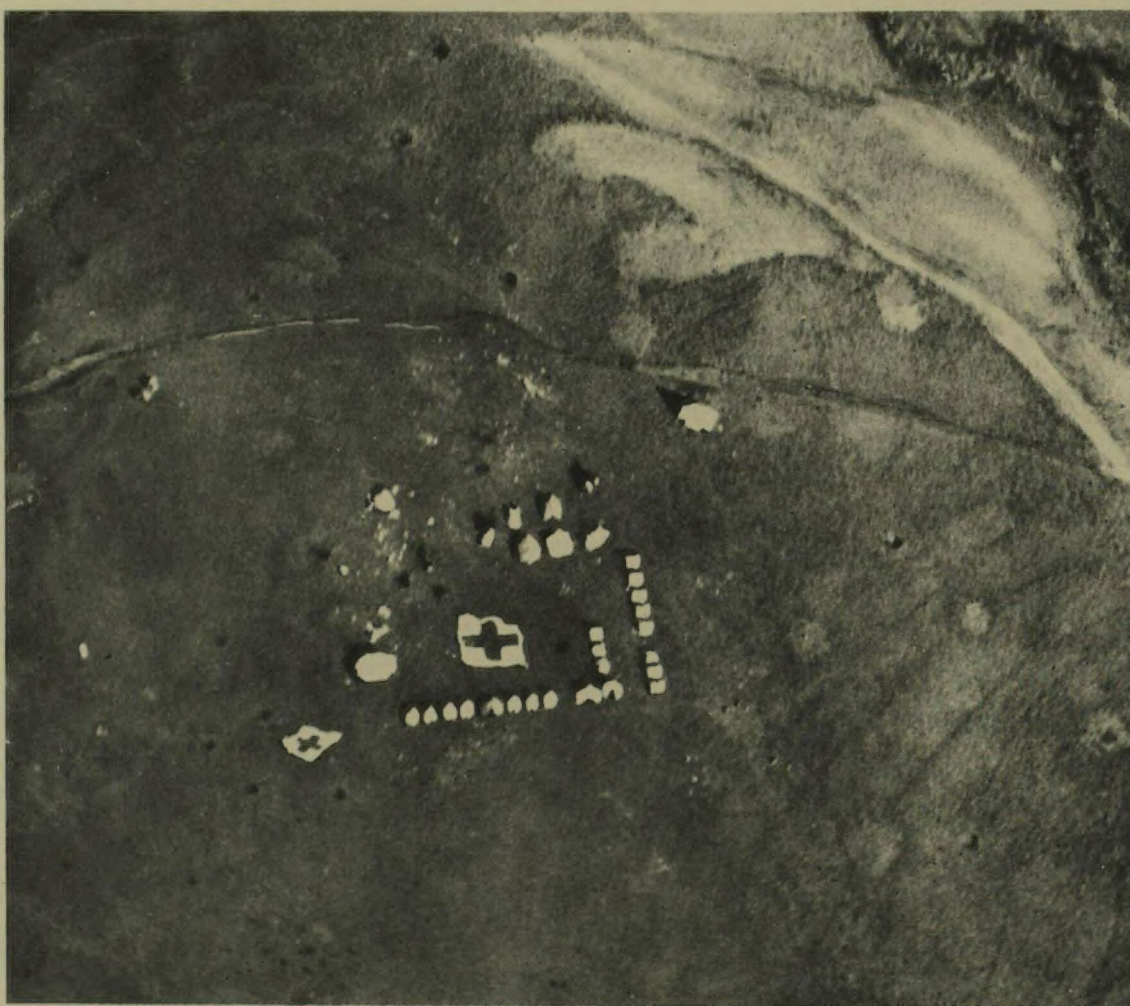
it has the courage of the suicide of Cato. Now, when that sort of proud and profound despair reappears in the West as a smile of smug superiority, or even patronising philanthropy, it is impossible not to feel a certain indignation at such indignity. It is impossible not to feel that nobody should be so irreverent as to falsify even a false religion.

It is much the same with the transplanted and rather sickly plant of Greek Paganism when grafted on modern mechanical industrialism. Just as the Western Buddhist was misled by the symmetry and serenity of the Asiatic lily or lotus, and never traced the dark roots from which it grew, so the modern

Pagan delights to dance about clad in nothing but vine leaves or ears of corn, without referring them back in any way to the digging of real vineyards or the ploughing of real cornlands. He forgets altogether the foundations of the old Hellenic City State; he forgets that its foundations were outside the city. He forgets that the very word Pagan really means Peasant. He will talk about being a Pagan, without stopping, for twenty years; but he would not like to be a peasant for twenty-four hours. Moreover, the modern Pagan is particularly careless about the very things in which the ancient Pagan had to be most careful; such as the household gods and the urns of his ancestors, which were the chief objects of his piety. As compared with the attitude of the gate-crashers and good-timers of to-day, the ancient heathen attitude towards parents was much more like what it was in China. Mrs. Smirk and her School of Eurhythmic Dancers is doubtless convinced that she has the Greek spirit because she has the Greenwich Village spirit. But, as a matter of fact, there is a considerable distance between those two villages; in spirit as well as space and in space as well as time. Paganism was never an artistic anarchy; and the

rules of decorum, though different, were even more distinct. The Pagans were not Nudists except for certain exceptions, and the exception was often quite as rigid as the rule. But, anyhow, the exception was always exceptional. In a really and naturally Nudist society, there would be no more point in the story of Phryne than in the story of Godiva.

Thus, while every national culture lives largely on travellers' tales and truths from the ends of the earth, the real question, for a cultural traveller as much as a commercial traveller, is whether the wines will travel. The dark wine of resignation and renouncement, the cup of which great Buddha drank, is the worse and not the better for being weakened and watered down with the lukewarm soda-water of American optimism or the progressive effervescence of the West. Even Greek wine does not travel; at least, it does not travel in that way or in that type of vessel; it comes to most of us more truly when it comes indirectly, through all that culture of Rome and Christendom of which heathen Hellas was one of the first elements or materials. Anyhow, there can be a difference between the vineyards they dug and the vinegar that we drink.



THE BRITISH RED CROSS CAMP NEAR KWORAM PHOTOGRAPHED FROM AN ITALIAN AEROPLANE BEFORE THE BOMBING ATTACKS: A RED CROSS EMBLEM, FORTY FEET SQUARE, PROMINENT IN THE CENTRE OF THE ENCAMPMENT.

On the opposite page we give photographs of the bombing of the British Red Cross unit in northern Abyssinia by an Italian aeroplane on March 4. The report of Dr. Melly, the medical officer in charge, explained that, besides the red crosses on tents and on the flagstaff, a ground flag 40 ft. square, bearing a large red cross, lay in the centre of the camp. It was, in fact, as our photograph shows, the most prominent object in the landscape to an observer from the air.

Now, the real original Buddhist may have defects and insufficiencies in his intellectual and moral system, but, to do him justice, he was not bright. He was not efficient in the English or even the European sense of that not very efficient phrase. It would be truer to say that he took a dark but dignified pride in being deficient rather than efficient. Above all, he took a pride in finding the cosmos itself deficient; he had no faith in any clockwork cosmos, and least of all did he admire it because it struck the hours regularly and was as punctual as a clock. The whole purpose of the Buddhist was to put back the clock, or even to stop the clock, or even to smash the clock. In his eyes, the whole error of humanity was in the American phrase about "having a date" with somebody or something. The whole human blunder was in looking forward to a happy day, to a day of fulfilment; and in that sense his creed had not even any Day of Judgment. In one sense, there was nothing in the world to judge him, because he had already judged and even destroyed the world; and that not in the Christian sense of the worldly falsity of the world, but in the full Buddhist sense of the essential falsity of the universe. But if such a creed seems to us a sort of suicide, it is at least the suicide of a Stoic;



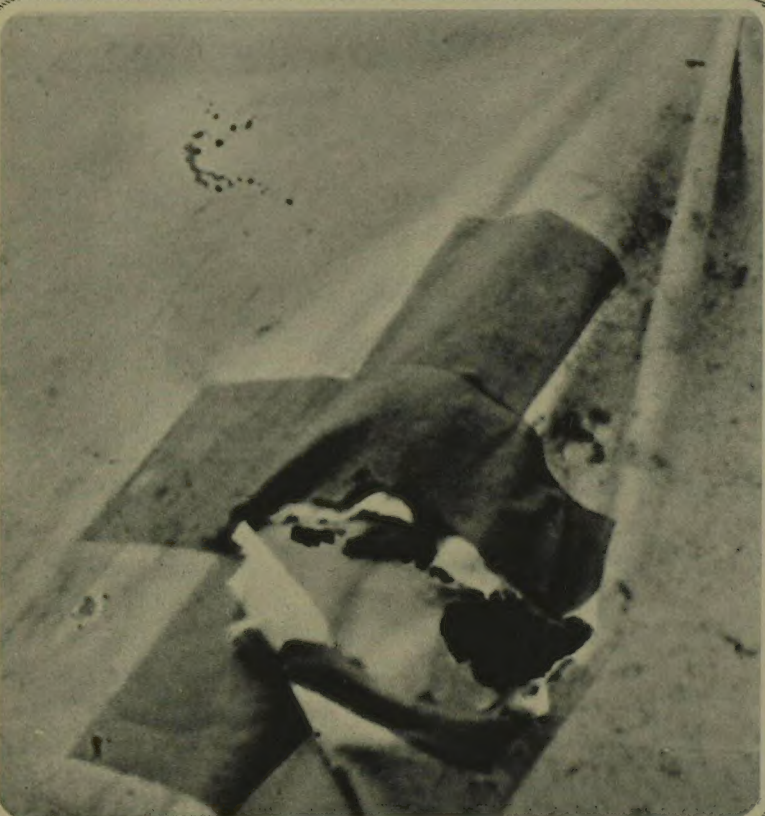
## THE BOMBING OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS: DR. MELLY'S UNIT DESTROYED NEAR KWORAM.



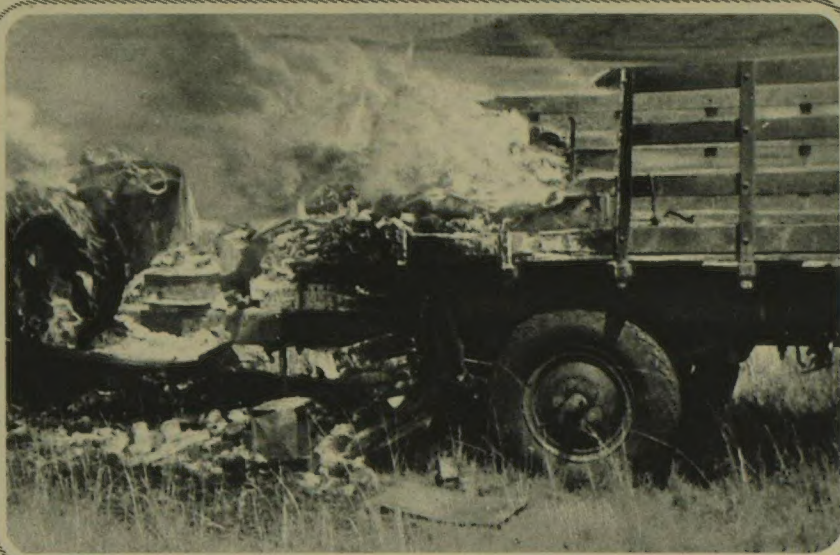
THE BRITISH RED CROSS UNIT NO. 1 BOMBED FROM THE AIR ON THE NORTHERN FRONT ON THREE CONSECUTIVE DAYS: A BOMB CRATER IN THE FOREGROUND; WITH DAMAGED TENTS BEHIND.



THE INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE WRECKED RED CROSS TENTS AFTER THE FIRST RAID, WHICH WAS REPEATED ON THE TWO FOLLOWING DAYS: THE DESTRUCTION OF EQUIPMENT FOR WHICH BRITAIN MAY CLAIM COMPENSATION.



A HOLE IN A RED CROSS SIGN ON TOP OF A TENT MADE BY A BOMB WHICH FAILED TO EXPLODE: THE EMBLEM WHICH THE ITALIAN AIRMEN FAILED TO RESPECT.



"THE TIMES" AND REUTER'S LORRY ABLAZE NEAR THE RED CROSS UNIT AFTER BEING BOMBED BY AN ITALIAN AEROPLANE: SOME OF THE HAVOC CAUSED BY THE FIRST OF THE RAIDS NEAR KWORAM.



THE BRITISH UNIT ATTEMPTS TO EVADE ATTACK BY CONCEALING ITS RED CROSS EMBLEM FROM ITALIAN AVIATORS: A TENT UNDER COVER OF A WOOD AFTER THE BOMBING RAIDS.



AN ABYSSINIAN PATIENT WHO WAS WOUNDED BY A BOMB IN THE RAID ON THE AMBULANCE: ONE OF A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES, WHICH INCLUDED FOUR PATIENTS KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED.

On the morning of March 4, as we recorded in a previous issue, the British Red Cross Ambulance No. 1, operating in northern Abyssinia under Dr. Melly, was bombed near Kworam by an Italian Caproni aeroplane. Serious damage was done; four patients were killed and three were wounded. Here we are able to give graphic photographs of the almost complete destruction of the unit. The bombing was repeated on March 5 and on March 6, though little remained by then of the derelict camp. The staff and patients had moved overnight by lorry to a place of relative safety unmarked by the Red Cross, the doctors continuing their work as best they could after the loss of much of their equipment. These incidents formed the subject

of Notes exchanged between Britain and Italy. Their text was published in a White Paper on April 17. The Italian allegations were that in the centre of the camp a large sheet was spread bearing a Red Cross, but that otherwise the encampment was not provided with any Red Cross sign; and that reconnoitring Italian aeroplanes were met with anti-aircraft fire from the neighbourhood of the camp on March 3, 4, and 5. The British reply stated that the identity of the ambulance camp was plain, and emphatically denied the allegation that fire was opened from it on aircraft or that it was used as cover for troops. It ended by saying that the Government reserved the right to claim compensation for the losses suffered.



## THE AIR RAID ON UNFORTIFIED HARRAR: A "HOSPITAL CENTRE" TOWN PARTIALLY DESTROYED.



THE AIR ATTACK ON UNFORTIFIED HARRAR: A HOUSE IN THE NATIVE QUARTER DESTROYED BY AN ITALIAN BOMB.



NATIVE HOUSES IN RUINS AFTER THE RAID: THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SECOND CITY OF ABYSSINIA, THE CENTRE OF THE EMPEROR'S PROVINCE, BY THREE HUNDRED ITALIAN BOMBS.



THE CASE OF A LARGE BOMB WHICH FELL IN THE COMPOUND OF THE EGYPTIAN RED CROSS, NARROWLY MISSING THE BUILDING.



THE TOWN IN FLAMES AFTER THE RAID: FIRE AND SMOKE ISSUING FROM BUILDINGS IN HARRAR FROM WHICH THE POPULATION HAD FLED WHEN THE ALARM WAS GIVEN, SO THAT THERE WERE FEW CASUALTIES.



ONE OF THE FEW SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS OF HARRAR IN FLAMES: AN EFFECT OF AIR BOMBING ON AN OPEN TOWN—DESCRIBED BY THE ITALIANS AS CONTAINING "MILITARY OBJECTIVES STRUCK WITH VISIBLE EFFECT."



THE FRENCH CONSULAR AGENT IN HARRAR STANDING IN SUNLIGHT COMING THROUGH A HOLE MADE BY A BOMB IN THE ROOF OF HIS OFFICE: A BUILDING WHICH STANDS BESIDE THE FRENCH HOSPITAL AND WAS HIT SEVERAL TIMES.



THE EGYPTIAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL, BEARING ITS CRESCENT—FORMERLY THE PALACE OF THE DUKE OF HARRAR: A BUILDING NARROWLY MISSED BY A NUMBER OF ITALIAN BOMBS, FIFTY OF WHICH FELL IN ITS COMPOUND.

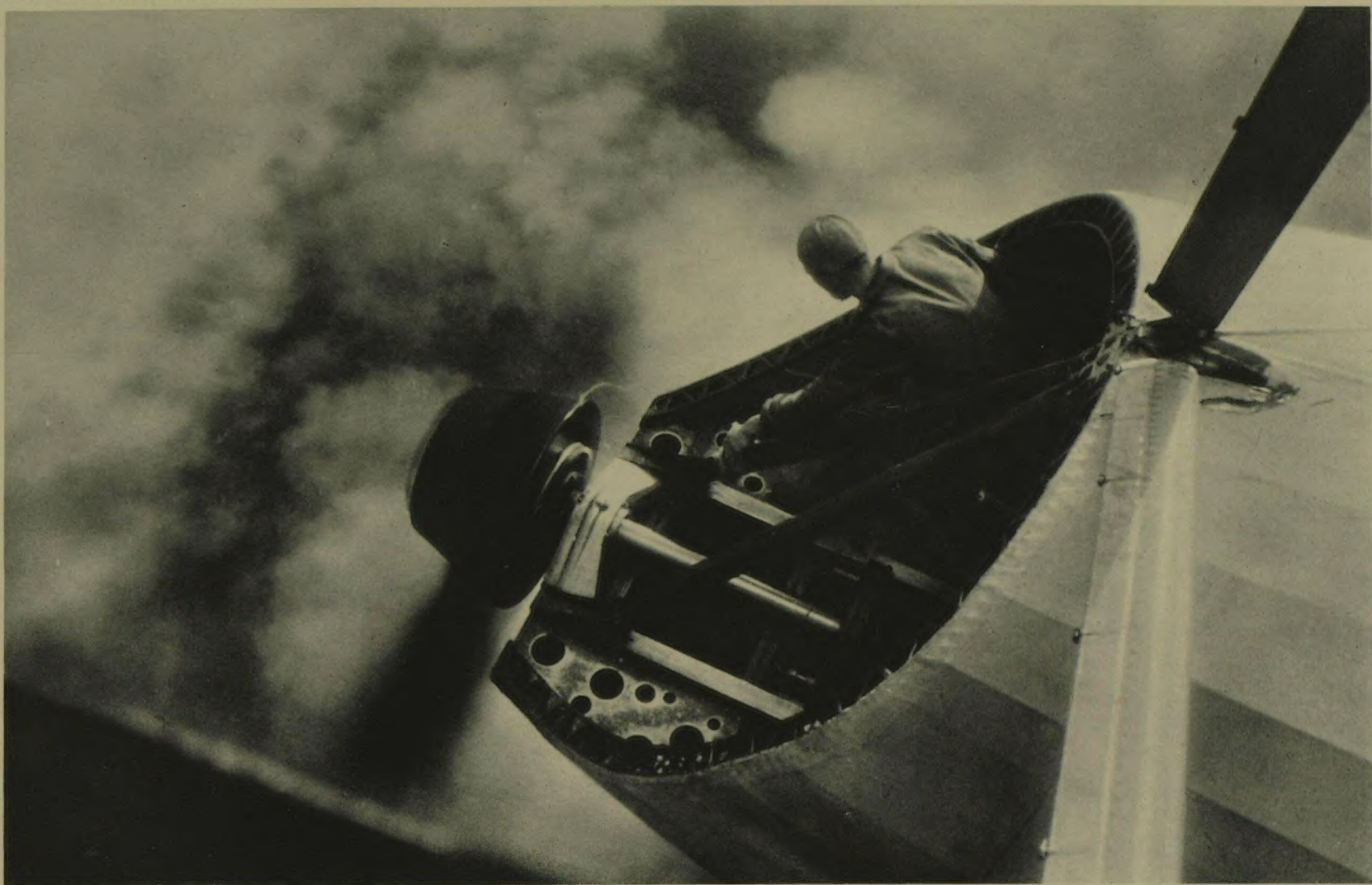
Harrar, the second largest town in Abyssinia, was heavily bombed from the air on March 29, as we recorded at the time. The raid caused general indignation, since Harrar was an open town from which all troops had been withdrawn and was being used as a hospital centre for wounded from the Ogaden front. These facts had been communicated to the League on December 2. The Italian machines which took part in the raid (numbering thirty-three according to an official Italian report and eighteen according to observers in Harrar) appeared to direct their attacks

particularly on hospitals and missions in the town. Of some three hundred bombs dropped, fifty fell on the compound of the Egyptian Red Cross, fourteen on the Catholic Mission, four on the French hospital and agency, four on the Harrar Red Cross, which was showing a ground sign five yards square, and three on the Swedish Mission. Most of the rest fell on the poorer quarter of the town, starting a number of fires. There were but few casualties, since the alarm had been given in time and most of the population were able to take refuge outside the town.



## WONDERS OF THE "HINDENBURG'S" FLIGHT: POWER AND VISION.

PHOTOGRAPHS DORIAN LEIGH, LTD.



INSPECTING THE MOTORS OF THE AIRSHIP "HINDENBURG" DURING HER SOUTH ATLANTIC FLIGHT, WHEN ENGINE TROUBLE DEVELOPED ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY, OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN: A DRAMATIC PHOTOGRAPH IN WHICH THE WHIRLING PROPELLER IS VAGUELY ADUMBRATED AGAINST THE CLOUDS.



THE GIANT AIRSHIP CASTS HER SHADOW ON THE ATLANTIC DURING HER MAIDEN FLIGHT FROM GERMANY TO BRAZIL AND BACK: AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT FOR THE TWO PASSENGERS LEANING ON THE AIRSHIP'S RAIL, ONE OF WHOM IS RECORDING THE SCENE WITH A CAMERA.

It was arranged that the great German airship "Hindenburg," whose maiden flight across the South Atlantic and back is illustrated also on pages 710 and 711, should begin her first North Atlantic flight to Lakehurst, New Jersey, on May 6. After her return to Germany from Brazil, however, it became uncertain whether the necessary repairs to her engines which had given trouble

could be completed in time for her to start on the appointed date. The engines were sent to the Daimler Benz works at Stuttgart for overhaul. Dr. Eckener has stated that the trouble was not serious, and the airship was never in danger; the engines were now in good order and would be refitted, but long trial flights would be necessary before the voyage to North America.





FOLLOWING THE AIRSHIP'S FLIGHT ON A DECORATIVE WALL-MAP: PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE "HINDENBURG" POINTING TO THEIR DESTINATION IN BRAZIL.



ALL THE AMENITIES OF HOTEL LIFE IN CLOUDLAND: A TYPICAL COMPANY IN THE DINING-SALOON OF THE "HINDENBURG" DURING LUNCHEON.

THE new Zeppelin "Hindenburg," the largest airship ever built, recently completed her maiden flight across the South Atlantic to Brazil and back, and though on the return journey, when over the Mediterranean, two engines proved defective, she reached Friedrichshafen, on April 10, only an hour behind her scheduled time. Because of this engine trouble, it may be recalled, she was granted permission to fly over France instead of across the Alps, and this was granted by the French Premier, M. Sarraut. The "Hindenburg" carried 36 passengers (including 7 women), a

(Continued opposite.)

## HOTEL LIFE IN THE AIR: VIVID AND PICTURESQUE THE LARGEST AIRSHIP IN THE WORLD, DURING HER

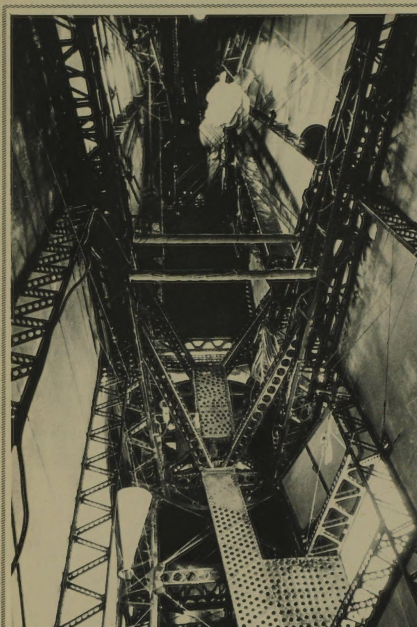


LOOKING DOWN ON THE OCEAN FROM AN OBSERVATION WINDOW: A GROUP INCLUDING DR. HUGO ECKENER (THIRD FROM LEFT), THE AIRSHIP'S FAMOUS COMMANDER.

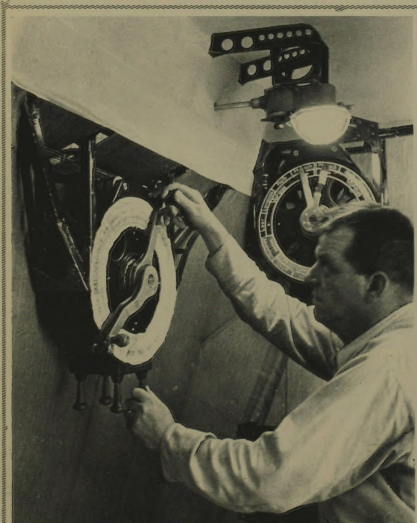


THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN FLIGHT: TWO PASSENGERS IN THE "HINDENBURG" ABSORBED IN A GAME OF CHESS, WHILE ANOTHER WATCHES THE SEA.

## PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN THE "HINDENBURG," MAIDEN FLIGHT OVER THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.



PROVING THE ABSENCE OF VIBRATION DURING FLIGHT: A TIME-PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN WITH A TRIPOD CAMERA, SHOWING INTERIOR DETAIL QUITE UNBLURRED.



THE NAVIGATIONAL SIDE OF LIFE IN THE "HINDENBURG" DURING FLIGHT: AN ENGINEER IN TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE COMMANDER.



AN AMAZING WEB OF STRUTS AND GIRDERS: A VISTA ALONG THE CAT-WALK RUNNING THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE AIRSHIP.



THE "HINDENBURG'S" PROPULSIVE POWER: A VIEW INSIDE THE MOTOR GONDOLA, SHOWING ANOTHER BEYOND, AND PART OF THE HUGE ENVELOPE.

crew of 40, and over five tons of freight. Among the passengers were Dr. Reginald Weller, Bishop of the Falkland Islands, and Sir Henry Lynch. Describing the life on board, Sir Henry compared it to that in an ocean liner; he had travelled in the "Graf Zeppelin," but the "Hindenburg" was much more luxurious. Dr. Eckener recently stated, regarding the ban placed on his name in German papers, that he had interviewed General Göring, the Nazi Air Minister, and believed he was "no longer in disgrace." He added that, as chairman of the Zeppelin Co., he was always in supreme command during a flight.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DORRIS LEIGH, LTD.



# "THE QUICK AND THE DEAD."

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"THE FEAR OF THE DEAD IN PRIMITIVE RELIGION": By SIR J. G. FRAZER.\*

(PUBLISHED BY MACMILLAN.)

WHEN Sir Gareth clove the helm of the hideous monster, Death—

... out from this  
Issued the bright face of a blooming boy  
Fresh as a flower new-born.

Death was a fraud! But it takes mankind, as it took "Lady Lyonors and her house," a long time to learn the lesson. "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." For most fears lead to death, and most fears are false. A whole philosophy might be founded on the principle that the conquest of fear is the key to all happiness and virtue: rob life and death of their vain terrors, and there would be little room for sin and suffering! Indeed, all philosophies, ancient and modern, Eastern and Western, must assume or desiderate, at some point or other, the supremacy of reason over the passions—and of all human passions, fear is the strongest and most instinctive.

We must, however, resist these large speculations, and content ourselves with one fairly safe generalisation—namely, that the more primitive life is, the more it is peopled with fears. If there is anything in human progress, it lies very largely along the path of exposing and eliminating unnecessary fears. To primitive man, these threats, abundant and often extremely complex, are connected far more intimately with death than with life. The savage, we conceive, accepts without great trepidation the many physical perils which surround him, from war, wild beasts, and events of nature; he is seldom lacking in what is called "animal courage." But, like the animal, he is terrified by what he does not understand. Sir James Frazer's new volumes, of which we are now considering the third, show, with the author's customary learning, how much of this dominating element of primitive life has been associated with death and the dead.

"The fear of the spirits of the dead, whether men or animals, has haunted the mind of primitive man from time immemorial all over the world, from the Equator to the Poles, and we may surmise that the same fear has gone far to shape the moulds into which religious thought has run ever since feeble man began to meditate on the great mysteries by which our little life on earth is encompassed."

This volume overflows with examples from all over the world, showing how much more the dead are feared than the living. We will select only one, which seems to us very remarkable. As Sir James Frazer points out, the savage is at least logical in his animism—he associates ghosts with all creatures, beasts as well as men; and some animals, such as tigers and leopards, he is peculiarly liable to think of in supernatural terms. It is recorded by one traveller that the Moïs, of Indo-China, having trapped a fierce man-eating tiger, will never dream of killing it, but on the contrary, will go to the greatest pains to release this public enemy unhurt, "because they fear the dead tiger's ghost much more than the living animal. A stronger proof they could hardly have given of their belief in the reality and the danger of a tiger's ghost."

Why are the spirits of the dead feared? To the primitive mind nearly all spirits are evil spirits; there is practically no such thing as a benevolent ghost, a "good genius," or a "guardian angel." We shall find the reason for this reign of terror in the supernatural world when we consider Sir James Frazer's chief examples of "dangerous ghosts"—for, as he points out, there are many degrees of malevolence among spirits. The slain, and those who have died by any kind of violence, are much feared. The same, of course, is true of the suicide; all over the world it has been, and still is, a common practice for an aggrieved person to commit suicide for the sole purpose of haunting his wronger, and no form of revenge is more feared. (Even among civilised peoples, this and similar forms of self-injury are frequently committed with the less crude, but equally morbid, desire to *haunt the conscience* of the wrongdoer.) Women who die in childbirth are specially malignant after death; in Cambodia, for example, they are described bluntly

as *khmoch-preai*, "the wicked dead." Dead husbands and wives are jealous and implacable ghosts, and our author cites many examples of the extraordinary and elaborate placations which must be performed by surviving spouses if they marry again. Again, those who have received inadequate burial rites, or none at all—especially those whose corpses have never been recovered—are peculiarly vengeful.

Now, all these are types of persons who have been *cheated of life*—cut off in their prime, driven to self-destruction, robbed of the prospect of motherhood, or denied their due of respect and ceremony. Similarly, those who go to their death unmarried or childless are particularly dreaded, because they have left the earth unsatisfied and unfulfilled. In short, these ghosts are persons with grievances, and the principle, which we think hardly receives sufficient emphasis in the present

complicated variations on three principal means of defence—to repel the ghost, to bamboozle it, and to placate it.

He tries to fight his unseen enemy by innumerable ingenious means, copiously exemplified in these pages—driving him off with unpleasant smells, burying him in places (e.g., in river-beds) whence he cannot escape, pegging him down to earth, blindfolding or otherwise unsighting him so that he may not find his way back to earth. Frequently, also, the ghost's property and earthly habitation are destroyed, so that there shall be no temptation to return; we are even told that in some cases whole villages are deserted when a death takes place, though it is not easy to understand how even the most primitive community can continue to exist under this constant and inconvenient necessity.

Even more *naïve* are the devices adopted to deceive the departed; for savages apparently are convinced that the dead are even more simple-minded than themselves. Ghosts can therefore be prevented by all kinds of subterfuges from finding their way back to earth. Thus a surviving spouse may be condemned to protracted, or even to life-long, silence, lest his or her voice arrest the attention of the spirit. The name of the dead must not be mentioned, lest, again, his attention be attracted. (May we see here the basis of the principle, *de mortuis*, etc.?) False trails are laid, and in many other ways attempts are made to confuse the spirit on its return journey; a very common device, which is said to have persisted until recent times in Scotland, is to remove the corpse through a specially-made opening in the house, so that, if it returns, it may be puzzled to find an entrance. But the most interesting suggestion which Sir James Frazer makes in this connection is that mourning, which usually takes a form (with many variations) as dissimilar as possible to ordinary attire, is really a kind of disguise. "It is a disguise to protect the mourner against the observation of the ghost of a recently deceased person, for it is in the period immediately succeeding the death that the ghost is deemed to be particularly dangerous." There is much evidence of this; but some allowance must also be made for the element of self-humiliation which is a natural accompaniment of grief. It is difficult, for example, to believe that sackcloth and ashes, or sombre apparel, had their origin solely in disguise; the mourner indicates his distress by avoiding any attire which may seem to suggest gaiety or adornment.

The third weapon against evil spirits—propitiation—places the savage in a difficult dilemma. On the one hand, he must resist and circumvent the hostile ghost; on the other hand, he must do all he can to appease its wrath. We frequently find, therefore, curious paradoxes among the customs cited in these pages. For example, the slayer of an enemy acquires great merit—indeed, among many tribes only the brave, who have "got their man," deserve the fair; nevertheless, there is blood-guilt upon the slayer, and he often has to perform the most exacting rites in order to protect himself and the community against the outraged dead. This is true also, in many cases, even of the killers of animals, especially tigers. Between the duties of fighting ghosts and being polite to them, the life of primitive man must be anxious indeed.

The origins of superstitious customs are often complex and made up of diverse elements. Without having the desire or the presumption to challenge the main results of Sir James Frazer's unique learning, we feel that he is sometimes apt to over-simplify this diversity.

We have diffidently suggested this in connection with mourning customs; and similarly we wonder whether the custom of placing coins on the eyes of corpses has anything to do with "blinding" the dead? May it not be simply a convenient device for closing eyes which are gruesome and affrighting to the living? We wonder, too, whether fear of spirits, rather than moral and utilitarian considerations, was predominant in the rigorous Attic laws concerning homicide—laws which (as in the case of the English deodand) extended to the condemnation of death-causing inanimate objects? The custom of "sitting *dharna*" deserves fuller treatment than it here receives; the supernatural doubtless played a part in it, but Sir Henry Maine has shown ("Early History of Institutions") that it was part of a long process of development of the law of distress among Aryan peoples.—C. K. A.



EVIDENCE OF RESPECT AND CARE FOR THE DEAD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: THE CEMETERY OF THE NIMPKISH TRIBE ON ALERT BAY.



A TOTEM POLE ON THE STRAND, ALERT BAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA: A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF INDIAN ART, BOLDLY CARVED AND HEAVILY STYLISED.

volume, might be extended to almost all ghosts in primitive necrology. Among a great many primitive peoples there is one conception which, being exactly contrary to our own, it is difficult for the civilised mind to grasp—namely, that death is not necessarily or usually a natural phenomenon. Constantly it is believed that death, far from being inevitable, is *murder*—murder by the magic of personal enemies or by the influence of offended spirits. In this conception, most people when they die are the victims of foul play from the living or the dead, and in their turn become fierce, insatiable, and avenging wraiths. Primitive man, with few exceptions, for ever travels the circumference of this vicious circle of terror.

Thus encompassed by enemies among the living and the dead, how does the savage protect himself? It seems a hopeless contest, and all that he can do is to execute

\* "The Fear of the Dead in Primitive Religion." By Sir James George Frazer, O.M., F.R.S., F.B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Associate Member of the Institut de France. Vol. III. (Macmillan and Co.; 10s. 6d.)



RED INDIANS' RESPECT FOR THEIR DEAD:  
BEAUTIFULLY WROUGHT TOMB-TOTEMS OF BRITISH  
COLUMBIA; MINGLED WITH CHRISTIAN GRAVESTONES!



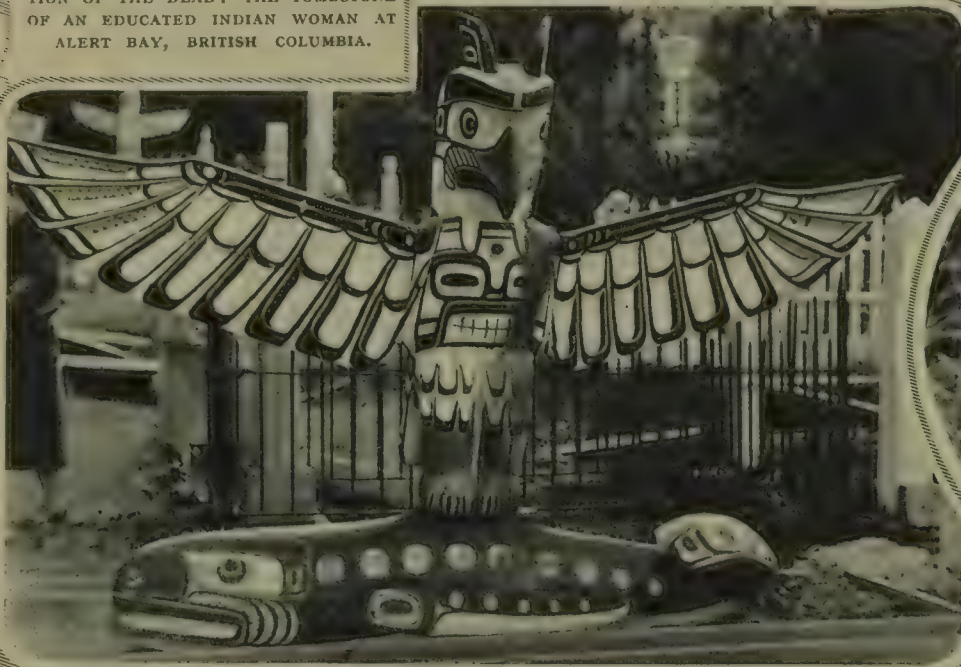
A STRANGE MIXTURE OF STYLES IN THE COMMEMORATION OF THE DEAD: THE TOMBSTONE OF AN EDUCATED INDIAN WOMAN AT ALERT BAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.



TOTEMS AT ALERT BAY WHICH ARE SAID TO BE OVER TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD—THE OLDEST IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.



THE TOMB-TOTEM OF A CHIEF AT ALERT BAY—THE BUTTONS A SIGN OF BOTH CHIEFTAINSHIP AND WEALTH.



INDIAN ART ON AN IMPORTANT GRAVE AT ALERT BAY: THE "THUNDER BIRD" AND A WHALE, THE SIGN OF THE DEAD CHIEF'S TRIBE.



A RAVEN TOTEM, THE EMBLEM OF "THE FAMILY OF THE RAVENS": A TOTEM THAT APPROXIMATES TO THE HERALDIC SYMBOLS USED IN EUROPE.



A NEAR VIEW OF THE TOTEM BOARDS IN THE NIMPKISH CEMETERY WHICH ARE ILLUSTRATED ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.



A STRIKING WOLF-TOTEM AT ALERT BAY: WITH (IN THE BACKGROUND) A TOTEM-BOARD WHOSE EXPRESSION CHANGES ENTIRELY WHEN SEEN UPSIDE DOWN.



A STRANGE BLEND OF CHRISTIAN AND INDIAN PIETY AT ALERT BAY: A TOMB-STONE INSCRIBED "IN LOVING MEMORY . . ."; AND A TOTEM.

Totemism has become a battleground of the ethnological experts, but with regard to our illustrations it is enough to say that among the North American Indians a natural object, usually an animal, is assumed as the token, or emblem, of a clan or family. The totem may be also, in a sense, an idol, or the embodied form of a deity or demon, and may come to have some sort of religious significance. A passage in "Hiawatha" describes the painting of totems on the grave posts of dead warriors,

the animal symbols being inverted to show that the owners had departed. The exact significance of the clan-totem varies considerably. Often it is little more than a sort of clan-badge, approximating more to the heraldic devices in use in Europe. On the other hand, elaborate and picturesque legends of the origin of totemic clans from the totem by some sort of descent are common enough. Sometimes also individual totems are taken by Indians, and approximate to our idea of "guardian spirits."



## BOOKS OF THE DAY.

JUST now it is rather a relief to have one's thoughts diverted from our troublous western continent, and, although the East has lost most of its old reputation for impassivity and contemplative repose, yet for the moment it compares favourably in that respect with Europe.

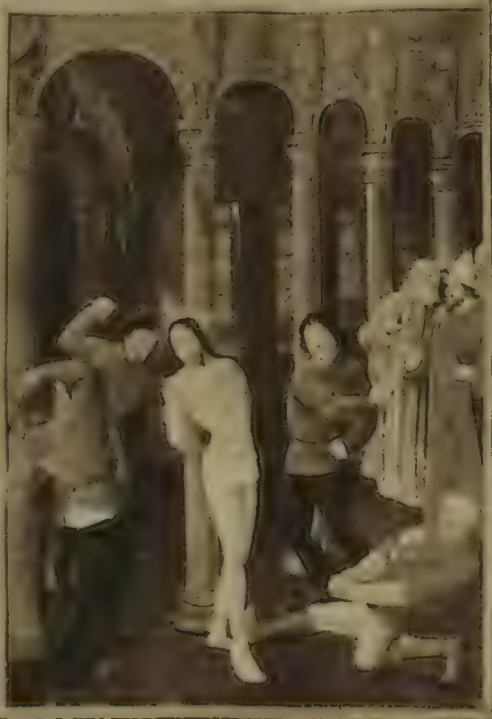
I therefore open the proceedings this week with some books of Oriental interest, and at the head of the procession comes, with impressive dignity, "A HISTORY OF INDIA": From the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Sir George Dunbar, Bt. With sixty-four illustrations and sixteen Maps (Ivor Nicholson; 12s. 6d.). Amid the alarms and excursions of the occidental scene, we have not heard so much, until quite recently, about India, but it is still there, waiting in the wings to take its turn in the limelight on the world's stage. The present interval between the passing of last year's reform measure and the consummation of its provisions, under a new Viceroy, is a suitable time to look back on India's past, and Sir George Dunbar deserves gratitude for providing the general reader with so admirable a survey. Indicating the scope of his work, he writes: "It is clearly impossible to compress the history of India into a single volume and deal adequately with every period. All that is hoped for in this attempt is to give, without too great a loss of perspective, some idea of the story of India and to indicate the stages which have led to the political situation of 1935. . . . The details of almost innumerable wars, from Alexander's expedition up to the latest frontier campaign, can be read in military publications. The geology and geography of the country are left to their own textbooks." The interest of the present volume is greatly enhanced by the numerous and well-chosen illustrations.

Having traced the story of India's past in its main outline, Sir George Dunbar discusses briefly, towards the end of his book, the development of the new reforms and their prospective effects. On the whole his outlook on the future is not unhelpful. "By the new Constitution," he writes, "when it is fully established, more than five hundred autocracies, great and small, will be linked up with the eleven autonomous provinces of British India. By an adjustment of powers, Great Britain, British India, and Indian India will be associated by federation in governing the 337,000,000 people of varied races and creeds in the sub-continent. . . . The partnership between East and West will work if Indian statesmen use their authority wisely and moderately. . . . The Constitution comes into force in British India in 1937, with Lord Linlithgow as the first constitutional Governor-General and Viceroy, in succession to Lord Willingdon, whose Viceroyalty has been marked by sympathy and balanced judgment. Provincial autonomy will then be established, with a transitional central government until a Federation comes into existence." There is one important matter in which the author does not consider India can yet be quite self-sufficing, and that is the question of military defence.

The growth of the Indian Reform movement during the last twenty-five years and the problems involved in the working of the new Act are discussed in greater detail, from an Indian point of view, in "THE MAKING OF FEDERAL INDIA." By N. Gangulee. Formerly Professor, University of Calcutta, 1921-1931. With a Foreword by the Marquess of Lothian, C.H. (Nisbet; 12s. 6d.). This book strikes me as being the most impartial presentment of the case by an Indian that I have yet seen; for the author, while frankly facing various causes of dispute and misunderstanding, writes without any of the animosity that too often mars the political utterances of his compatriots, and he makes a strong appeal for Anglo-Indian sympathy and co-operation. In short, he has endeavoured to state accurately the views taken by opponents and supporters of the new Constitution, and to remove from both sides any spirit of intolerance. In commending Professor Gangulee's book, Lord Lothian emphasises the immense significance of the enactment of the Federal Constitution for India, pointing out further that "the central need of mankind is a world Constitution within which the nations can carry through reform, both social and economic, by pacific means, and cease to destroy one another by physical or economic war."

Professor Gangulee dwells on the need of cultural unity in India. "Civilisation," he says, "cannot live on politics alone." The problem of removing antagonism between India and Britain, he declares, is a spiritual one, and the ultimate bond between them should be spiritual. Discussing reasons why the East does not always appreciate the West, the author quotes an authority very familiar to our readers. "The outward signs of Western influence," he says, "are tangibly present in India, but they do not represent the best and noblest traditions of Western civilisation. 'By a strange paradox and inversion,' laments G. K. Chesterton, 'we have claimed superiority in everything except the things in which we are superior. We have extended to Asia all the accidents of Europe; but we have hardly dared to say a word for the substance of Europe; least of all for the soul of Europe.' The best minds of Europe and Asia [continues Professor Gangulee] are therefore in complete agreement as to the need for an intimate cultural contact between the West and East. It is in the synthesis of the two main streams of culture that we must look for the ultimate solution of the intricate problem of adjusting our relationships."

The Indian scene as it appeared to the eyes of a brilliant young Frenchman, a little over a century ago, is



MAGNIFICENT MINIATURES FROM A FIFTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH MANUSCRIPT, "HOURS OF THE VIRGIN," INCLUDED IN THE SAME SALE AS THE EVESHAM PSALTER: (LEFT) THE SCOURGING OF CHRIST; (RIGHT) THE ENTOMBMENT. In the sale at Sotheby's on May 19, at which the Evesham Psalter (illustrated on the opposite page) is to be auctioned, will be included a beautiful French manuscript of the late fifteenth century from which the above two miniatures are reproduced. It is described in the catalogue as follows: "Hours of the Virgin, with Calendar. Use of Rome. Illuminated manuscript on vellum, very well written in a neat Gothic hand of Bâtarde type, 15 lines to a page, 195 leaves: 21 magnificent full-page miniatures of the school of Touraine."—[Illustrations by Courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby and Co.]

vividly recalled in "LETTERS FROM INDIA," 1829-1832. Being a Selection from the Correspondence of Victor Jacquemont. Translated with an Introduction by Catherine Alison Phillips. With four illustrations and three Maps (Macmillan; 21s.). The author, who was at once a scientist and an aristocrat, and, as his letters prove, a man of singular charm, wit, and force of character, went out to India as a travelling naturalist for the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. He seems to have been lionised in Calcutta society, and he had abundant opportunities for studying political conditions. He then travelled across India to the Himalayas, but had to undergo considerable privations through insufficient funds and the rigours of the climate. His health broke down and he died in Bombay at the early age of thirty-one.

Jacquemont's letters from India were published in London in 1834, and there was a larger edition in 1835. The centenary of his death was commemorated in Paris, and the present selection from his correspondence forms an associated tribute to his memory. His letters make delightful reading, with their vivacity and racy humour, as shown, for example, in his description of a tiger-hunt. In many respects his comments on political affairs anticipate questions of to-day. Thus in his diary, referring to people who wished to educate Indians on European lines, he says: "They say openly that English supremacy in Asia cannot be eternal, and that it is a duty to humanity to prepare India to govern herself by raising the moral and intellectual capacity of its inhabitants through a liberal education. And such is the reforming spirit of our times that one often hears this language even on the lips of officials of the English Government. In my

opinion, it is very blind.

If I thought that the foundation of English schools in the chief towns of India would be a means of hastening the fall of English power in these lands, I should certainly close these schools, for I have a deep-rooted conviction that no national Government would secure them the benefits which they owe to English government: peace, both external and internal, and equal justice for all. It is better for the peoples of India to be governed by a foreign aristocracy, belonging to a highly civilised country, than by their own ignorant, cowardly and cruel one." Such was Jacquemont's view.

On the cultural side of India's past an interesting contribution to the study of her ancient art is a beautifully illustrated little volume entitled "MEDIEVAL INDIAN SCULPTURE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM." By Ramaprasad Chanda, F.A.S.B., Rai Bahadur, late Superintendent of the Archaeological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta. With an Introduction by R. L. Hobson, C.B., Keeper of the Department of Oriental Antiquities and of Ethnography, British Museum. With twenty-four Plates (Kegan Paul; 10s. 6d.). Mr. Hobson mentions that the author happened to visit the Museum just when the Galleries of Oriental Religions were about to be rearranged, and

that he not only helped in the task of revision, but decided to write this monograph. It is particularly valuable for its explanations of the various motives in the complex sculpture reliefs, which might otherwise be unintelligible. The 115 sculptures in question form a collection which the Museum acquired for "a mere song" in 1872, when Oriental art was not appreciated here as it is to-day. "The powerful influence of Indian religious sculpture," Mr. Hobson adds, "on that of China and Japan has now given to Indian sculpture a prominence which is fully justified by its own inherent merits."

Doubtless some of this Indian influence on Chinese religious art can be traced in the ancient works described and pictured in "BUDDHIST SCULPTURES AT THE YUN KANG CAVES." Text and Illustrations by Mary Augusta Mullikin, with Additional Illustrations by Anna M. Hotchkis (Henri Vetch: The French Bookstore, Grand Hotel de Peking, Peiping, China; \$9). This is a beguiling record of travel experiences during a pilgrimage made by the two collaborators to the famous sculptures, which are situated in cliffs bordering the Shih Li River in Northern Shansi, and they provide a large number of charming drawings, many of them in colour.

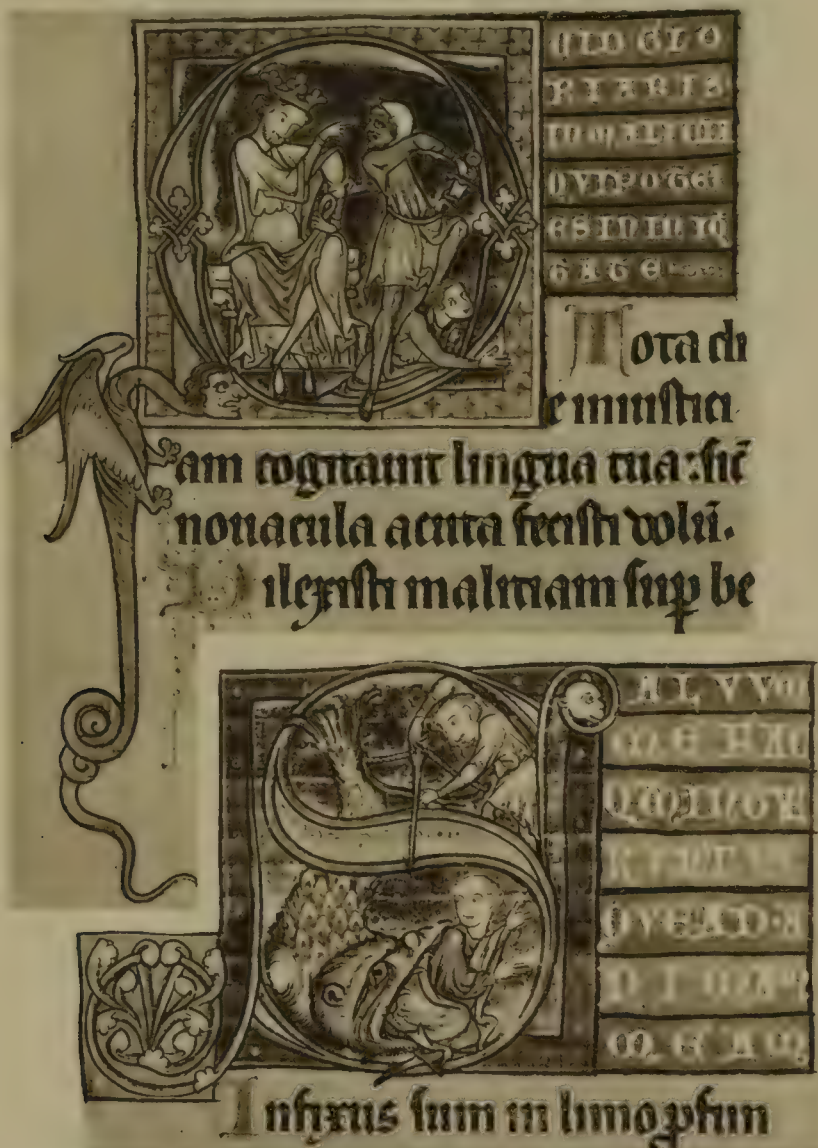
Since the Chinese Exhibition at Burlington House last winter there has been a great growth of interest in Chinese art, including, of course, literature. Hence, I think, there will be many readers for an attractive little anthology entitled "MODERN CHINESE POETRY." Translated by Harold Acton and Ch'en Shih-Hsiang (Duckworth; 7s. 6d.). Mr. Acton, writing from Peking, supplies a useful introduction explaining the origin and characteristics of the new poetry in China, and there are biographical notes concerning the poets here represented. The poems are interesting from their very unlikeness in thought and feeling to our home productions.

Now that everybody is reading about China, it is fitting to recall a book which gives an intimate picture of Chinese life to-day, with its two opposing tendencies—the traditional and the modernist. I refer to "THE HOUSE OF EXILE." By Nora Waln. With Frontispiece (The Cresset Press; 5s.). This book received a full-page notice in *The Illustrated London News* on its first appearance three years ago. Its continued popularity has been such that there is now available this cheaper edition. The author comes of an old Philadelphia family, which was trading with a Chinese house in Canton as far back as the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. As a young girl she herself became interested in this phase of her family history, with the result that she was invited to China to visit the clan with which her forbears had been associated. Her experiences in China cover the period of fighting with the Japanese at Shanghai. C. E. B.

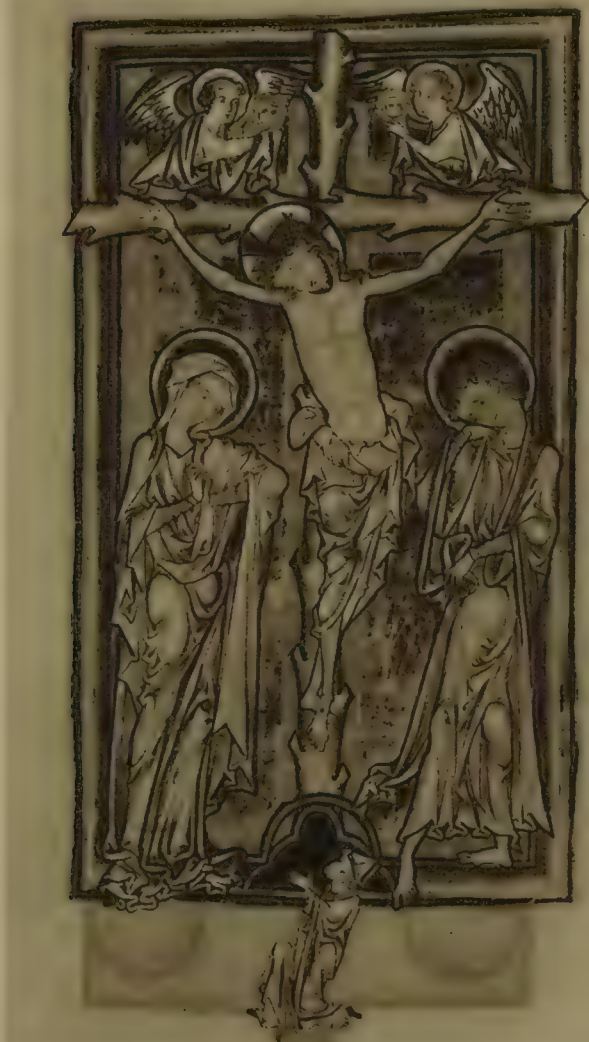


## A ROMANTIC DISCOVERY LEADS TO THE AUCTION ROOM:

THE EVESHAM PSALTER—A SUPERB 13TH-CENTURY MANUSCRIPT FOUND IN A SCOTTISH MANSION.



ILLUMINATED INITIALS FROM THE EVESHAM PSALTER: (UPPER) Q (FROM PSALM 51) REPRESENTING SAUL ORDERING DOEG TO SLAY THE PRIESTS; (LOWER) S (FROM PSALM 68), JONAH SWALLOWED BY THE WHALE, AT WHICH AN ARCHER SHOTS.



"A MASTERPIECE OF THIRTEENTH-CENTURY MINIATURE PAINTING": A FULL-PAGE "CRUCIFIXION" FROM THE EVESHAM PSALTER, EXQUISITELY WROUGHT ON A GOLD BACKGROUND.

THE Earl of Dalhousie recently discovered in one of his Scottish mansions an early thirteenth-century illuminated manuscript, of great beauty and rarity, bearing the book-plate of his ancestor, the ninth Earl (1770-1839), but there is no family record of the acquisition. The MS. is to be offered at Sotheby's on May 19, and, though not quite equal to the famous Luttrell Psalter (bought for the nation for 30,000 guineas in 1929), it will doubtless arouse intense interest. It contains internal evidence of having belonged to Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. and uncle of Edward I. The sale catalogue states that it was written and illuminated at the Abbey of Evesham, in Worcestershire, about 1248-1262, and adds: "The chief decoration consists of a superb full-page miniature of the Crucifixion and a panel containing the head of Christ on the verso of the same leaf; two splendid full-page panels at the beginning of the Psalms; and eleven initials. . . The 'Crucifixion' is a masterpiece of thirteenth-century miniature painting. . . In the margin at foot is the kneeling figure of an abbot, almost certainly an abbot of Evesham for whom the book was executed."

iudicem securi uideamus dñm nr̃m ic  
sum xpm̃ filium tuum qui cum patre



A MINIATURE OF THE HOLY FACE IN THE EVESHAM PSALTER: A PANEL STRIKINGLY LIKE A MID-THIRTEENTH-CENTURY HEAD OF CHRIST, AGREED TO BE BY ST. ALBAN, IN A PSALTER PRESERVED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



Donec ponam inimicos tuos:

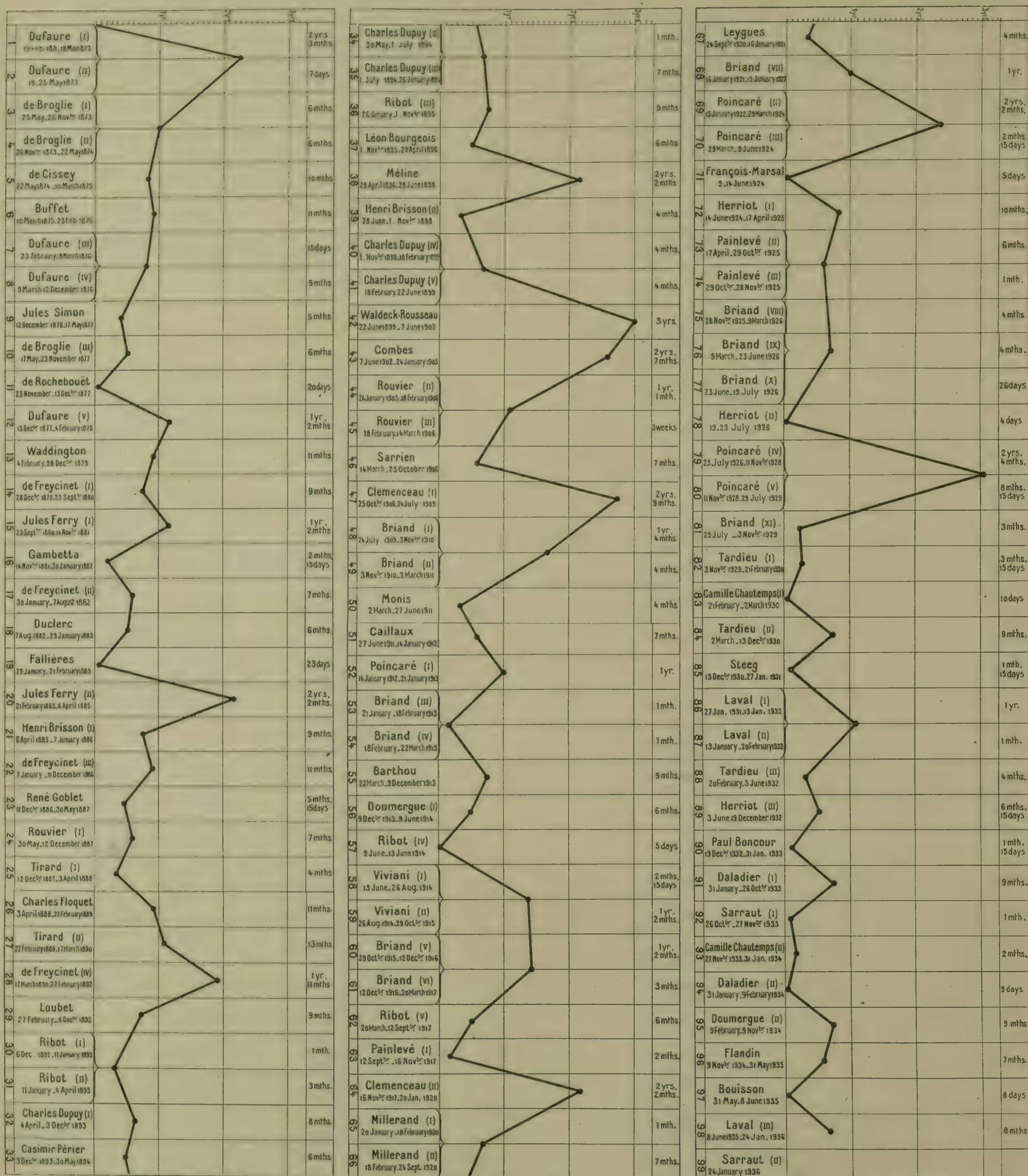
FROM PSALM 109 IN THE EVESHAM PSALTER: AN INITIAL D—TO THE WORDS, DIXIT DOMINUS DOMINO MEQ—REPRESENTING THE HOLY TRINITY, AND IN THE MARGIN A REMARKABLE FIGURE WITH A WINGED CAP.



A MAGNIFICENT FULL-PAGE PANEL FOR THE OPENING VERSE OF THE PSALMS, IN THE EVESHAM PSALTER: AN INITIAL B, SHOWING (IN THE UPPER PORTION) CHRIST IN MAJESTY, AND (IN THE LOWER) DAVID HARPING.



# THE "INSTABILITY" OF FRENCH GOVERNMENTS: 99 CABINETS IN 65 YEARS.

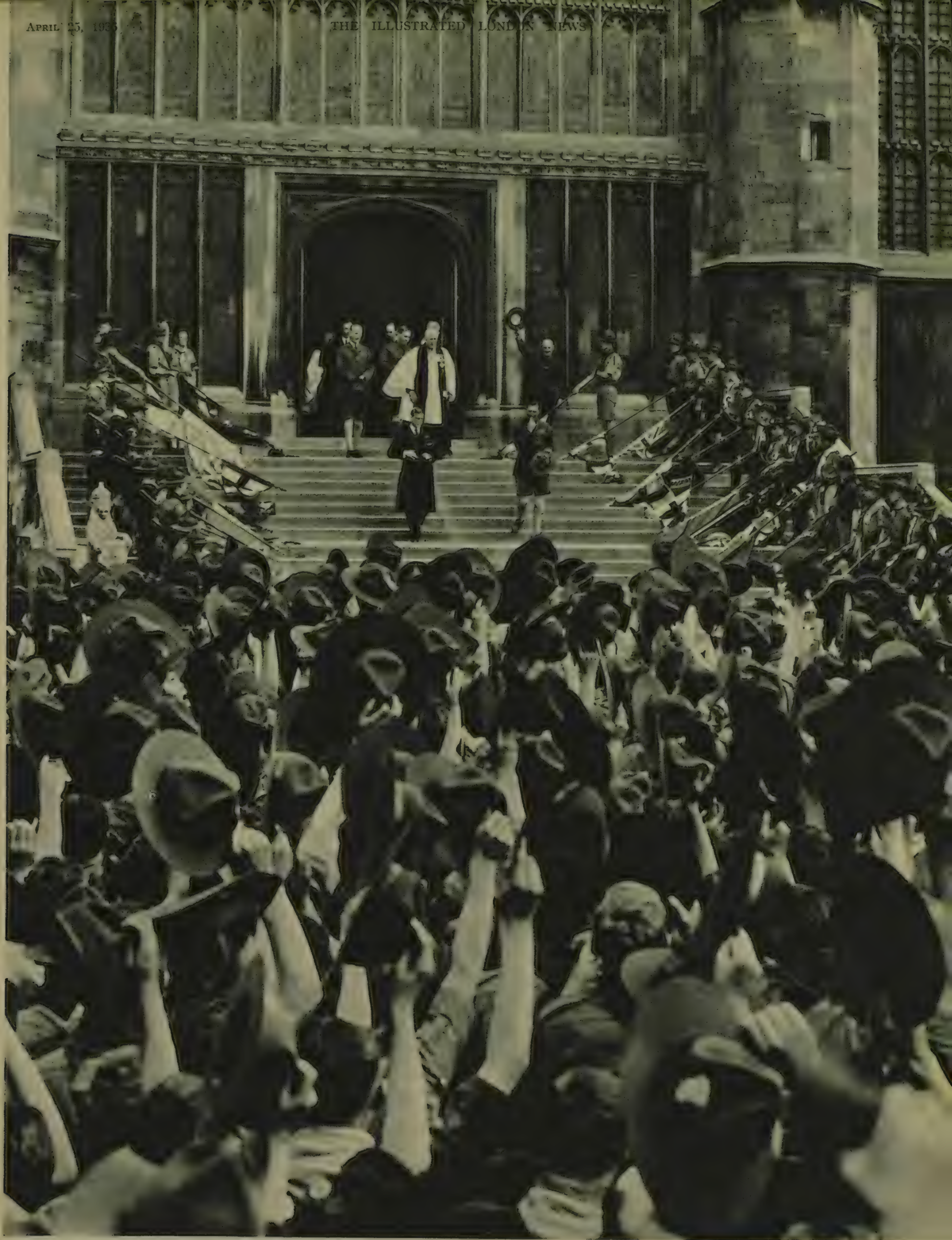


## A FRENCH COMMENT ON FLUCTUATIONS OF GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE UNDER THE THIRD REPUBLIC: A TIME CHART SHOWING FREQUENT CHANGES OF MINISTRY—NOTEWORTHY IN VIEW OF THE COMING FRENCH ELECTIONS.

This record of changes of Ministry in France since 1871 is noteworthy in view of the approaching French elections, with the first ballot on April 26 and the second on May 3. Such a comment on the fluctuating character of French Governments is particularly interesting as emanating from a French source. The chart appeared recently in our famous Paris contemporary, "L'Illustration," with an article by M. Robert de Beauplan, who writes: "Governmental instability is one of the defects most often and justly charged against our régime. The present Sarraut Cabinet is the 99th (i.e., under the Third Republic). The 98 preceding Ministries cover 65 years, giving each an average duration of less than 8 months. Deducting purely formal resignations (as after the election of a new President, or Cabinet reconstructions not affecting the Premier), the number of Ministries before Sarraut is reduced to 80, giving each an average duration of a little less than 10 months. The chart

shows at a glance their relative longevity. When a resigning Premier has re-formed the next Government, his name covers the total period that he was in power, even when there were important changes in other offices. Such cases occur seven times. The normal term of office of an Administration is four years. Only one Premier, Raymond Poincaré, retained power for three complete years. Another, Waldeck-Rousseau, fell a few days short of three years. Only 7 Premiers exceeded two years; 12 Cabinets lasted one year, but less than two years; 34 between six months and a year; and 16 less than three months (including 7 that succumbed at their first meeting with the Chamber). . . . Never has there been such a hecatomb of ephemeral Cabinets as since the end of the Poincaré administration in 1929. In 6½ years France has changed her Government 18 times. Only one among these Ministries—the Laval Cabinet, from January 1931 to February 1932—remained in office over one year."





KING'S SCOUTS AND ROVERS SALUTING AND CHEERING THEIR NEW PATRON, KING EDWARD, AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, WHERE HIS MAJESTY STRESSED THE INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF THE MOVEMENT.

Speaking from the steps of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the King addressed a thousand Boy Scouts who had assembled on April 19 for the Annual National Boy Scout Service. In his speech to the Scouts his Majesty laid emphasis on the international character of the movement. He said: "I would like you all to remember when you have grown up . . . this international aspect of which the Scout movement

is such a great example." As Prince of Wales, King Edward was Chief Scout of Wales for over twenty years. He is now Patron. Immediately after this ceremony his Majesty received the seven members of the team of German boys from Baden who won the Public Schools Athletic Championship on April 18. It was observed that he spoke to each in turn, in German, for about twenty minutes.



# ARCHETYPES OF THE GARGOYLE: DETAIL OF A NEWLY FOUND CELTIC BRONZE.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OF THE COMPLETE FLAGON ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.)



ON THE LID OF THE BRONZE FLAGON ILLUSTRATED OPPOSITE AND BELOW: ONE BEAST DEVOURING ANOTHER HEAD-FIRST, SO THAT THE VICTIM'S TAIL IS SOMETIMES MISTAKEN FOR AN ELEPHANT'S TRUNK.

AMONG the treasures of the British Museum may be seen a unique pair of bronze flagons from Lorraine, decorated with coral and enamel. They are Celtic masterpieces of the fifth century B.C. Illustrations of them appeared in our issue of March 23, 1929, and in the next number one was reproduced in colour. Since that time an analogous flagon has come to light at Dürnberg, near Hallein in Upper Austria, another centre of

[Continued on left.]



THE HANDLE OF THE CELTIC BRONZE FLAGON FOUND AT DÜRNBERG: DETAIL OF THE TOP, REPRESENTING THE FORE-PART OF A HUMAN-HEADED MONSTER—AN OVERHEAD VIEW.



A CELTIC ARCHETYPE OF THE GOTHIC GARGOYLE: THE FACE OF THE HUMAN-HEADED MONSTER FORMING THE HANDLE OF THE FLAGON.

this Celtic civilisation known as the La Tène Culture. This flagon is of poorer technique, plain bronze work lacking the coloured accents of precious incrustations. Its interest lies in the abundant plastic decoration, its wealth of terrifying human masks and beasts, evoked by a spirit of fancy and superstition entirely alien to classic art, but present as an undercurrent in mediæval times—and here, in a sense, an adumbration of the gargoyle and other manifestations of the pagan, demoniac element in Gothic art. The Dürnberg flagon reveals this aspect of

[Continued on opposite page.]



A COMPLETE SIDE VIEW OF THE HUMAN-HEADED MONSTER FORMING THE TOP OF THE FLAGON'S HANDLE: A REMARKABLE PIECE OF DECORATION IN THE ROUND.



PLASTIC DECORATION ON THE CELTIC BRONZE FLAGON SHOWN ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE AND IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH: THE HEAD AT THE BASE OF THE HANDLE SEEN IN PROFILE.



THE CELTIC BRONZE BEAK-FLAGON FOUND AT DÜRNBERG AND ILLUSTRATED ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE: A BACK VIEW, SHOWING DECORATION AT THE BASE OF THE HANDLE AND THE TWO ANIMAL FIGURES ON THE LID.



DETAIL OF THE PLASTIC DECORATION AT THE BASE OF THE HANDLE: A FRONT VIEW SHOWING HOW THE SPIRALS FORM A COMPLETE FIGURE, WITH LONG, UPRaised ARMS.



# CELTIC ART OF THE FIFTH CENTURY B.C.: A DISCOVERY IN AUSTRIA.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS OF DETAIL ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.)



WITH PLASTIC DECORATION FORESHADOWING THE DEMONIAIC ELEMENT IN GOTHIC ART AND AKIN TO CHINESE IMAGERY: THE DÜRNBERG FLAGON, A NEWLY DISCOVERED CELTIC BRONZE TYPICAL OF THE LA TÈNE CULTURE. (HEIGHT, 18·1 INCHES.)

*Continued.]*

the Celtic spirit more lavishly, more impressively, perhaps, than any other work of art. Admirers of the La Tène style are often reminded of Chinese art, an impression historically justified by the fact that the same eastern (especially Persian) models influenced both Chinese and Celtic art. The Lorraine

flagons were fully described in our pages in 1929 by Mr. Reginald A. Smith, Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities at the British Museum. He mentioned that they were discovered on the site of an ancient French abbey at Bouzonville, twenty miles from Metz, and dated them about 450 B.C.





## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



### AT THE PENGUIN-POOL.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

OF the thousands who will be visiting the penguin enclosures at the "Zoo" to see the five king penguins and the "rock-hoppers" recently added to the collection, few, probably, will realise that the penguin tribe is one of the most interesting among living birds. Birds may, for the moment, be regarded as presenting three types: the ordinary birds which fly; the ostrich tribe, which have long since lost the power of flight; and the penguins, wherein the wings have become transformed from flying into swimming organs, or "flippers."

The "flippers" commonly deflect attention from other no less interesting departures from the typical birds, such, for example, as the singularly upright carriage of the body and the peculiar character of the feathers. The latter are commonly described as scale-like rather than like feathers, but actually this is by no means the case. The erroneous view that the feathers are scale-like is founded on nothing more than the fact that the shafts of the feathers are unusually broad, while the "vane" of the feather, which fringes each side of the shaft, is unusually narrow and does not cohere to form an elastic web. The penguins are the only birds which can walk upright, the legs emerging from the body at its extreme end. The guillemots and the grebes make the nearest

penguins, in the far Antarctic. The emperor penguin (which penetrates farthest south) breeds in mid-winter, in a temperature so low that it can never let the egg touch the ground! So the bird holds the egg through the whole period of incubation on the upper surface of its feet, and covers it with the feathers of the belly. The nestling, when it appears, has to be nursed in exactly the same way, the parents sharing this ceaseless guard between them. Even then the infant mortality is enormous, amounting to as much as 77 per cent.

we are indebted for almost all that is known of early stages of the life-history of these two birds.

The "rock-hopper," or "macaroni" penguins, are much smaller birds, having an extensive geographical range. They have gained their popular name from their habit of hopping from rock to rock while holding the feet close together. Altogether eight species are recognised, and all agree in a strikingly thick, heavy beak. The best-known species, which may be called the common "rock-hopper" (*Catarrhactes chrysocome*),

has a wide range, extending from the Falklands to New Zealand, and northwards into the Indian Ocean. It is a very quaint-looking bird, the upper parts of the plumage being of a greyish-blue, the under white, while from above each eye there is thrust backwards a number of long, bright-yellow feathers, contrasting with a short, thick, red beak. The late Professor Moseley describes a large "rookery" on Inaccessible Island in his "Naturalist on the 'Challenger,'" and another, still larger, on Nightingale Island. In passing through the nesting-area the birds were so thickly crowded together that "You cannot help treading on eggs and young birds at almost every step."

The Cape penguin is always to be seen at the "Zoo," where, indeed, it has bred on several occasions. It is also known as the "jackass penguin," from its loud braying, resembling that of a donkey. Vast numbers breed on Dassen Island, off Cape Town, where their eggs are "harvested" in huge numbers. Round about



NEW ARRIVALS WHO ARE ATTRACTING CROWDS OF VISITORS TO THE PENGUIN-POOL AT THE "ZOO": FOUR OF THE FIVE KING PENGUINS (RIGHT); AND THE COMICAL LITTLE "ROCK-HOPPERS," OR "MACARONIS," WHO GET THEIR NAME FROM THEIR HABIT OF PROGRESSING FROM ROCK TO ROCK WHILE HOLDING THEIR FEET CLOSE TOGETHER.

The King penguin, slightly smaller than the Emperor penguin, stands about three feet high, and is distinguished by a broad, curved band of orange-yellow on each side of the head. The "Rock-hopper," or "Macaroni," is a much smaller bird with a more extensive geographical range, extending from the Falklands to New Zealand and northwards into the Indian Ocean.

Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.

For birds with no chicks to nurse gather round the fortunate pair with a baby, at the time when the change over from one parent to another takes place. As soon as they get a clear view of the youngster, they rush in to seize it, and are often successful. But that success is short-lived, for, falling into the grip of more than one bird, it is generally torn in pieces in the struggle for possession. So strong is this impulse for "mothering" something that even dead chicks or stones will be nursed!

The emperor penguin never in all its life touches land. It breeds on the barrier-ice. And in the spring, when the adults are moulting, and excursions to the sea impossible, the birds must fast. By the time this moulting is nearly over the ice breaks up and drifts out to sea, carrying old and young on huge floes. The life-history of the king penguin passes under less rigorous conditions, for this species is never actually found within the Antarctic circle. It breeds on land instead of ice. Though the adult king and emperor penguins present a very close likeness in the matter of their coloration, they differ in a very striking way in this respect in the nestlings. I well remember, many years ago, discussing the possible causes of this difference with my old friend the late Dr. E. A. Wilson, who died with his chief in their second Antarctic Expedition. The nestling of the emperor chick wears a down-covering of a very striking pattern, the body being of a uniform greyish-white, and the forepart of the face, crown, and hind-neck jet black, encircling a pure white face. But the young king penguin, in its downy coat, is of a uniform chestnut-brown. Dr. Wilson and I, however, could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion. It should not be forgotten that it is to the careful observations of Dr. Wilson that



THE CAPE PENGUIN, WHICH IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE JACKASS PENGUIN, FROM THE FACT THAT ITS BRAYING NOTE RESEMBLES THAT OF A DONKEY: A BIRD ALWAYS TO BE SEEN AT THE "ZOO," WHERE IT HAS BRED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

nine million of these birds, according to one estimate, breed on the island annually, together with hordes of cormorants, sacred ibises, and gulls, the two last feeding their young on the offspring of the penguins! The breeding range of the Cape penguin is indeed extensive, extending from western South America northwards to the Cape. A very distinctive feature of its plumage is the broad black band which extends down each side of the breast from the base of the neck and the white ring round the eye. The choice of the site for its nursery is sometimes a burrow—which it digs for itself—or under large stones. In size the penguin tribe show striking differences, ranging from the emperor penguin, standing nearly 4 ft. high and weighing as much as 80 lb., to the little *Eudyptula*, the size of a small duck, of the coast of South Australia. But in Eocene times there lived in New Zealand a giant—*Palæudyptes antarctica*—standing nearly 7 ft. high. Its skeleton was like that of the penguins to-day. What its plumage was like we can only surmise. If it bore any likeness to the emperor penguin, it must have been a handsome bird.



A YOUNG KING PENGUIN SHEDDING THE LAST OF ITS NESTLING-DOWN PLUMAGE: A PHOTOGRAPH WHICH ILLUSTRATES CLEARLY THE CONFORMATION OF THE BIRD'S LONG, NARROW FLIPPER.

Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.

approach to this, but in neither does the body attain to the vertical, and neither can walk more than a few inches at a time, while some penguins will walk inland for miles to their chosen breeding-places and even climb steep slopes! But though penguins walk with ease, they cannot run. When occasion demands speed, they throw themselves down on the breast and propel the body forwards with wings and legs. Even the ponderous emperor penguin will cover the ground at the rate of as much as eight or ten miles an hour!

Why is it that no penguin ever crosses the Equator from the south, and no diver ever crosses it from the north? Not because of climatic conditions, for the penguins display a greater adaptability to climatic changes than any other birds. Some, like *Spheniscus mendiculus*, are found on the Galapagos Islands, at the Equator; others, like the king and emperor



## PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



COLONEL LINDBERGH'S FIRST FLIGHT SINCE HE OBTAINED HIS PILOT'S LICENCE IN ENGLAND: THE FAMOUS AMERICAN AIRMAN (LEFT) AT HANWORTH.

Colonel Lindbergh, who has been living in England for some months, recently made use for the first time of the pilot's licence granted to him to fly in this country. On April 15, during a private visit to an aircraft factory at Hanworth Aerodrome, Middlesex, he made a short flight in a cabin aeroplane. His pilot's licence, it will be recalled, was granted to him without the formality of a test.



AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE LOCARNO POWERS' STAFF TALKS IN LONDON: GENERAL SCHWEISGUTH (FRANCE), AND GENERAL DEFFONTAINE (BELGIUM), LEAVING THE WAR OFFICE.

The talks between the Staffs of Locarno Powers, which were arranged after Germany violated the neutral Rhine zone, concluded in London on April 18. A communiqué mentioned that the British, French, and Belgian delegations had worked together, sometimes combining Air Force, Naval, and Military experts, and sometimes in separate meetings of the different departments. The conversations were cordial.



THE LATE BARON GIESL-GIESLINGEN, WHO DELIVERED AUSTRIA'S ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA IN 1914.

Baron Vladimir von Giesl-Gieslingen, who, as Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade in 1914, delivered the momentous Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, died on April 17, aged seventy-six. For his strict fulfilment of his instructions in rejecting the Serbian reply because it was not an unconditional acceptance, he is sometimes given a share in the responsibility of precipitating the war.



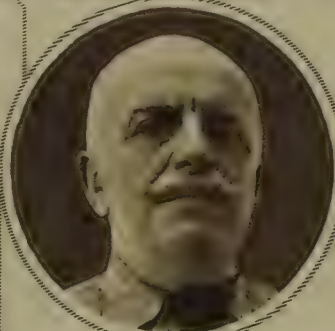
A FAMOUS MODERN ITALIAN COMPOSER DEAD: THE LATE SIGNOR OTTORINO RESPIGHI.

Signor Respighi, the celebrated Italian composer, died on April 18; aged fifty-six. He went to St. Petersburg to study under Rimsky-Korsakov, and was much influenced by Russian music. His arrangement of the music for Diaghileff's ballet "La Boutique Fantasque" brought Respighi European fame. His operas included "The Fountains" and "The Pine Trees."



THE DISMISSED SPANISH PRESIDENT: SEÑOR ZAMORA LEAVING THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE FOR THE LAST TIME.

Señor Alcalá Zamora was dismissed from the Presidency of the Spanish Republic by a vote in the Cortes on April 7. It has now become known that, among other patriotic actions, Señor Zamora had spontaneously handed back some £40,000 of the Presidential salary (which in Spain is a very large one) to the Treasury. Señor Martínez Barrio became acting President in Señor Zamora's stead.



WEHIB PASHA.

A former Turkish officer who has been acting as adviser to Ras Nasibu, the commander of the Abyssinian forces in the Ogaden. The successful resistance to General Graziani in this sector was generally attributed to him; but the recent battles ended, it was reported, in the Abyssinians retreating.



SIR J. F. S. D. COLERIDGE.

Appointed G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command, India, in succession to General Sir Kenneth Wigram, who is retiring. Formerly Secretary, Military Department, the India Office. Military Secretary at Army Headquarters, India, 1926-30. Commander, Kohat District, 1930; and Peshawar District, 1930-33.



SEÑOR JULIO LOPEZ OLIVAN.

Appointed Spanish Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, in succession to Señor Pérez Ayala, who, as noted herewith, recently resigned. Formerly Spanish Minister in Berne, and Spanish delegate to the League of Nations.



SEÑOR PEREZ AYALA.

The Spanish Ambassador in London, who resigned recently. Has been a member of the Spanish Academy of the Language since 1928, and has published a number of distinguished novels and short stories.



PRINCESS ALICE OF BOURBON-PARMA AND THE INFANTE ALFONSO OF BOURBON-SICILY (NEPHEW OF KING ALFONSO) MARRIED IN VIENNA.

Princess Alice of Bourbon-Parma, niece of the Ex-Empress Zita of Austria, was married to the Infante Alfonso, son of Charles, Prince of Bourbon-Sicily, and nephew of King Alfonso, in Vienna on April 16. The wedding ceremony was performed by Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, and the ancient Spanish ceremonial was followed. King Alfonso himself and other distinguished personages were present.



PRINCE ERNEST VON HOHENBERG, SON OF THE LATE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND, WITH HIS ENGLISH FIANCÉE, MISS MAISIE WOOD.

The engagement was recently announced of Prince Ernest von Hohenberg, younger son of the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and Maisie, only child of Captain George Jervis Wood and Mrs. Wood (née Countess Lonyay). It was the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo which led to the European War. Captain Jervis Wood was formerly Attaché at the British Embassy in Vienna.



# THE EARLIEST-KNOWN TOMB IN CIVILISED EGYPTIAN HISTORY? REMARKABLE FUNERARY DEPOSITS OF ABOUT 3500 B.C.



SHOWING THE DOOR OF THE BURIAL CHAMBER WITH A STONE PORTCULLIS BROKEN BY ROBBERS: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXCAVATIONS AT THE TOMB OF THE VIZIER HEMAKA, BESIDE THE SAKKARA STEP PYRAMID.

LARGE  
SACRIFICIAL  
KNIVES,  
MADE OF  
FLINT AND  
OF ADMIRABLE  
WORKMAN-  
SHIP, ABOUT  
15 INCHES  
LONG:  
IMPLEMENTS  
HITHERTO  
UNKNOWN  
IN EGYPTIAN  
TOMBS.



A WOODEN SICKLE, ABOUT 33 IN. LONG, ITS CUTTING EDGE FORMED BY A SERIES OF SMALL FLINTS.

ONE of the most important archaeological discoveries of late years in Egypt was made recently in the ancient cemetery around the Step Pyramid at Sakkara, by Mr. Walter B. Emery, of Great Crosby, Liverpool, working under the Egyptian Department of Antiquities. It consists of a tomb cut from solid rock, 25 ft. below the surface, believed to be the earliest in civilised Egyptian history yet found, and identified (from inscribed ivory labels and a tablet) as the burial-place of Hemaka, Vizier to a 1st Dynasty King of about 3500 B.C. The tomb is surrounded by 42 store chambers, found intact, and containing many kinds of utensils and implements. Each store-room had been devoted to a particular article—wine, fruit

(Continued below.)



WINE-JARS WITH MUD SEALS BEARING THE NAMES OF DEN, FOURTH KING OF THE 1ST DYNASTY, AND HEMAKA, THE VIZIER: A GROUP TYPICAL OF OVER 2000 JARS IN HEMAKA'S TOMB.



A DISC OF YELLOW AND WHITE LIMESTONE INLAID WITH ALABASTER, AND SURMOUNTED WITH TWO DOVES. (DIAMETER, 3½ IN.)

Continued.] and vegetables, meat and grain, and so on—and contained, along with scores of jars, the appropriate dishes, plates, and cups. There were over 2000 wine-jars. The funerary deposits revealed an advanced state of art, unsuspected at so early a date. Among the objects found were large flint sacrificial knives, very sharp; handles for



REPRESENTING HOUNDS HUNTING A GAZELLE: A DISC MADE OF SCHIST INLAID WITH COLOURED STONES. (DIAMETER, 3½ IN.)



MUCH DAMAGED BY WHITE ANTS: ONE OF THE LARGE WOODEN HANDLES FOR ADZES (APPARENTLY OF COPPER) FOUND IN THE TOMB OF THE VIZIER HEMAKA, AT SAKKARA. (LENGTH, ABOUT 31 IN.)

big copper adzes; discs of stone, bronze, or ivory, some inlaid; wooden sickles with flint teeth inserted; arrows and an ivory-headed spear; perished remains of leather bags, like golf-bags, for flint implements; and—a new feature at this period—a coil of flax rope. The ivory labels are believed to record events of the King's reign.

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."



# A DISTRICT ABOUT WHICH BRITAIN IS CONCERNED: THE LAKE TANA AREA.

Drawn for "The Illustrated London News" by our Special Artist, G. H. Davis; with the Courteous Aid of Major R. E. Cheesman, C.B.E.



LAKE TANA—REACHED BY ITALIAN TROOPS: A CONTOUR MAP OF THE LAKE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS; INCLUDING THE SOURCE AND HEAD WATERS OF THE BLUE NILE, WHICH IRRIGATES MUCH OF THE SUDAN.

This contour map, drawn with the kind assistance of Major R. E. Cheesman, C.B.E., author of "Lake Tana and the Blue Nile," shows a part of Abyssinia which is of particular interest to this country. The interest has quickened since the Italian troops advancing southwards along the Sudanese border reached the northern shores of Lake Tana on April 12. The importance of Lake Tana for Great Britain lies in the fact that the head waters of the Blue Nile pass through it. Rising south of the lake at Gish Abbai, the river first flows northwards into it; then leaves it at the southern corner, flowing round in a great loop before becoming a mighty river in the Sudan and joining the Nile at Khartoum. Much of the Sudan depends for its irrigation on the waters of the Blue Nile; and there have been numerous plans, never yet carried into effect, for a dam and regulator at the southern end of Lake Tana. Until some such plan is

carried out, control of Lake Tana can give little or no control of the Blue Nile waters. It is the only great lake in northern Abyssinia. The country surrounding it consists of mountains, grass lands, plateaux, mighty cliffs, and tropical scrub forests. Eastward are open tracts of country, in many places under cultivation. At the west is a great escarpment rising some 600 feet above the lake and on the other side dropping sheer in the form of cliffs thousands of feet high. Westward of this the ground, covered with tropical scrub forests, falls slowly towards the Sudan frontier. It is an unhealthy and almost uninhabited country from which jut numerous volcanic peaks. To the south of Lake Tana is grass-covered undulating land rising to the towering heights of the Chokai Mountains; and to the north, again, there is undulating land, with a range of sheer cliffs, 5000 feet high, between Gondar and Dabat.



## THE ABYSSINIAN COLLAPSE IN THE NORTH: ITALY'S RAPID ADVANCE. DISTRICTS TAKEN AND MENACED: DESSIE, GONDAR, GALLABAT, AND LAKE TANA.



DESSIE, THE MILITARY CAPITAL OF ABYSSINIA, OCCUPIED BY THE ITALIANS ON APRIL 15: THE ROYAL RESIDENCE ON ITS HILL-TOP, FOR SOME TIME THE HEADQUARTERS FROM WHICH THE EMPEROR DIRECTED THE WAR.



THE ROAD FOLLOWED BY THE ITALIANS ADVANCING ON ADDIS ABABA: THE COUNTRY SOUTH OF DESSIE PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE HILL-TOP ON WHICH THE ROYAL PALACE STANDS—A STRIKING PANORAMA OF THE ABYSSINIAN COUNTRY; SHOWING HILLS AND CULTIVATED PLAINS STRETCHING FAR INTO THE DISTANCE, WITH CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE MAKING A VARIEGATED PATTERN UPON THEM.



ABYSSINIAN TROOPS ASSEMBLING ON A PLAIN NEAR DESSIE FOR INSPECTION BY THE CROWN PRINCE: PART OF THE ARMY WHICH, AFTER THE BATTLE OF LAKE ASHANGI, FLED BEFORE THE ITALIAN ADVANCE, LEAVING THE WAY TOWARDS ADDIS ABABA OPEN.



GONDAR FROM THE AIR: THE HISTORIC CITY WHICH WAS FORMERLY THE CAPITAL; SHOWING SOME OF THE CIRCULAR CHURCHES (FOREGROUND) AND (RIGHT CENTRE) THE CASTLE OF FASILADAS.



THE BRITISH LEGATION AT ADDIS ABABA, WHERE NUMBERS OF RESIDENT BRITISH SUBJECTS AND ABYSSINIANS TRIED TO TAKE REFUGE WHEN THE ITALIAN ADVANCE THREATENED THE CAPITAL.



A EUROPEAN RED CROSS ENCAMPMENT (MARKED WITH AN ARROW) AND A NATIVE SETTLEMENT NEAR GONDAR: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM AN ITALIAN MACHINE BEFORE THIS DISTRICT WAS OCCUPIED.



WHERE BRITISH AND ITALIAN TROOPS FACE EACH OTHER: LOADING DONKEYS OUTSIDE THE BRITISH POLITICAL OFFICER'S HOUSE AT GALLABAT, THE SUDANESE FRONTIER POST.



"MOUNT MUSSOLINI": THE HILLS OF THE GORGORA PENINSULA AT THE NORTHERN END OF LAKE TANA; SHOWING THE HIGHEST PEAK, WHICH WAS CEREMONIALLY NAMED AFTER THE DUKE BY THE ITALIANS TO CELEBRATE THEIR OCCUPATION OF THE DISTRICT.



THE ABYSSINIA-SUDAN BOUNDARY AT GALLABAT: ONE OF SEVERAL PILES OF STONES THAT MARK THE ACTUAL FRONTIER; SHOWING A BRITISH OFFICIAL WITH SUDANESE TERRITORY BEHIND HIM AND ABYSSINIAN SOIL IN THE FOREGROUND.



TWO ROWS OF BARBED WIRE MARKING PART OF THE FRONTIER LINE AT GALLABAT, WHERE THE ITALIANS ARE IN OCCUPATION OF THE ABYSSINIAN HALF OF THE VILLAGE.

The sudden and unexpected collapse of Abyssinian resistance in the north—whether from poison gas, Galla defections, Italian valour, or whatever cause—enabled the invaders to sweep southward along the whole of their front. On the right the Italian mechanised flying column under General Starace occupied Gondar on April 1, and, joining with other detachments, advanced to the northern shores of Lake Tana on April 12. There the Italian tricolour was hoisted, and, to celebrate the event, the highest eminence on the Gorgora peninsula, the piece of land jutting into the northernmost portion of the

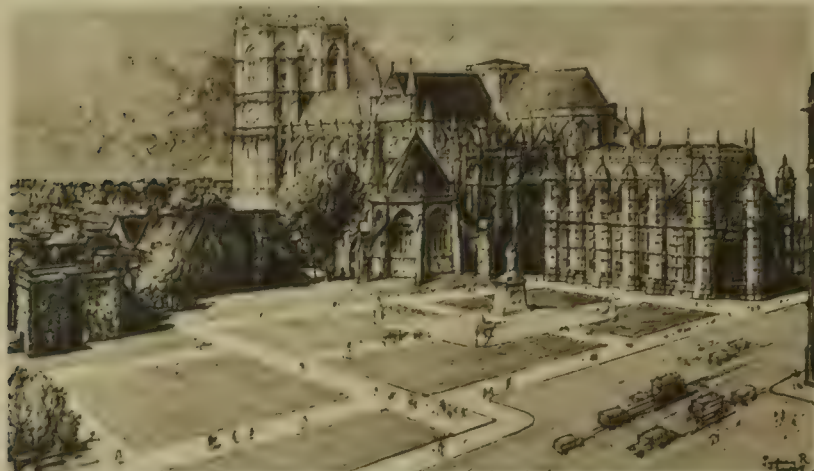
lake, was ceremonially named "Peak Mussolini" by General Starace on April 14. Meanwhile an Italian detachment moving southward from Noggara along the Sudanese border entered Metemma, which is the local name for the Abyssinian half of the frontier post of Gallabat. British and Italian troops faced each other across the dry bed of a river which forms the frontier at this point. At Gallabat, on the Sudanese side, are permanently stationed a small number of British troops and police. The importance of the place is that it controls the caravan route to Gondar, one of the best of the

few roads entering Abyssinia. The Italian vanguard reached Metemma on April 11, being unopposed except for casual sniping. The main body of their force—consisting of two Italian and two native infantry battalions, one native camel battalion, six tanks, and motor transport—arrived the following day. The commanding officer inquired the exact position of the Abyssinia-Sudan boundary, and this was indicated by the British officer commanding the garrison. Afterwards the Italian force, leaving 200 men to hold Metemma, continued their march and joined in the advance on Lake Tana. On the

left flank the Italian successes were still more spectacular. The battle of Lake Ashangi, fought in the first few days of April, ended all Abyssinian resistance in that sector. Kworam was occupied; then Kobbo; then Waidia; and on April 15 the Italians entered Dessie without opposition. This town was the Emperor's headquarters during the early part of the war. A motor road connects it with the capital, 160 miles away. As we went to press there were reports of the Italians pushing on towards Ankober and the railway. An offensive movement in the south began on April 14.



# HONOURING THE DEAD—KING GEORGE; SCHOOLBOYS; AND AN AMBASSADOR.



THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO KING GEORGE V.: THE ABINGDON STREET SCHEME—AN IMPRESSION BY MR. SYDNEY R. JONES OF HOW A STATUE MIGHT APPEAR ON ONE OF THE SUGGESTED SITES.

Of the various schemes suggested for a memorial to King George V., the two illustrated here have found most favour. Many hoped that it would be possible to include both schemes in a great national memorial. The Abingdon Street scheme was recently suggested as a possibility by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Referring to the area containing Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, the Archbishop said: "If the houses on the south side of this area, in Abingdon Street and Old



THE WESTMINSTER HOUSE SITE AS A MEMORIAL TO KING GEORGE: THE PARLIAMENT SQUARE SCHEME—AN IMPRESSION BY MR. SYDNEY R. JONES OF THE EFFECT IT WOULD HAVE IF THE WESTMINSTER HOUSE SITE WERE ADDED TO THE CANNING ENCLOSURE.

Palace Yard, were removed, there would be disclosed for the first time and for all time a truly splendid view of the Abbey rising above its cloisters, of the Jewel Tower, now almost hidden, of the Chapter House and King Henry VII.'s Chapel, of Westminster Hall, and of the Houses of Parliament." The drawing on the right shows how Parliament Square would appear if the Westminster House site were added to the Canning Enclosure.



FIVE LONDON SCHOOLBOYS IN A PARTY OF TWENTY-SEVEN LOSE THEIR LIVES IN THE BLACK FOREST: SURVIVORS OF THE TRAGEDY TALKING WITH 'BOYS OF THE HITLER JUGEND AFTER THEIR ESCAPE.

Five boys of the Strand School, Brixton, members of a party of twenty-seven who, with a master, Mr. Kenneth Keast, were on a holiday visit to Germany, lost their lives in a violent snowstorm in the Black Forest on April 17. The boys were between thirteen and fifteen years of age. The party left Freiburg in the morning with the intention of ascending the Schauinsland, a neighbouring hill about 4200 ft. high. The weather changed suddenly in the afternoon, and the boys were caught in a heavy snowstorm and dense fog. They wandered about looking for shelter, but by the time help was found in the village of Hofgrund, late in the evening, four had died from exhaustion and exposure. Another died in hospital at Freiburg. Mr. Keast and the villagers had done all that it was possible to do. The Hitler Jugend provided a guard of honour for the bodies on their way back to England.



THE HITLER JUGEND ORGANISATION DOES HONOUR TO THE DEAD ENGLISH BOYS: THE UNION JACK AND THE SWASTIKA FLAG HANGING ABOVE THE COFFINS IN THE MORTUARY OF FREIBURG CEMETERY.



NAZI SALUTES AND GERMAN UNIFORMS IN LONDON AT THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, HERR VON HOESCH: ABOUT TO PLACE THE COFFIN ON THE GUN-CARRIAGE IN THE MALL.

The remains of Herr Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador to this country, who died suddenly on April 10, were escorted through London by British Horse and Foot Guards on the 15th. The funeral procession was formed in the Mall; a battery in Hyde Park firing a salute of nineteen guns. Among the mourners were Mr. Anthony Eden, Sir John Simon, and Lord Monsell. The coffin, which had been drawn on a gun-carriage, was taken in a special train from Victoria to Dover and there



A BRITISH WARSHIP FLIES THE SWASTIKA FLAG: HERR VON HOESCH'S COFFIN DISEMBARKED FROM THE "SCOUT" AT WILHELMSHAVEN.

embarked in H.M. destroyer "Scout." Wreaths were placed round the coffin and naval ratings stood with arms reversed. The "Scout" flew the German flag at half-mast. She arrived at Wilhelmshaven the following day—the first British warship to enter this harbour since the war. Here the coffin was borne to a gun-carriage on the quay by bluejackets and taken in procession to the railway station, for Dresden, where the funeral took place on the 18th.



# HERR HITLER'S 47TH BIRTHDAY: THE PARADE OF GERMANY'S ARMED FORCES.



BERLIN BECOMES AN ARMED CAMP FOR HERR HITLER'S FORTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY: THE NEW MECHANIZED ARMY ASSEMBLING FOR THE GREAT PARADE—INFANTRY IN LORRIES TOWING QUICK-FIRING ANTI-TANK GUNS, AND OTHER UNITS.



GERMANY'S LEADER AND CHANCELLOR HONOURED ON HIS BIRTHDAY: HERR HITLER TAKING THE SALUTE OF INFANTRY DURING THE MARCH-PAST OF HIS COUNTRY'S FORCES—MILITARY, AIR, AND NAVAL.



SYMBOLS OF GERMANY'S NEW MECHANIZED MILITARY FORCES: LIGHT TANKS, EACH WITH A CREW OF TWO, PASSING THE SALUTING-BASE—UNITS ALREADY FAMILIAR TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND "FEATURED" DURING THE PARADE.



THE LEADER AND NEWLY-HONOURED LEADERS: (LEFT TO RIGHT)—GENERAL-ADMIRAL RAEDER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, NAVY; FIELD-MARSHAL VON BLOMBERG, THE FIRST FIELD-MARSHAL OF THE NEW ARMY; HERR HITLER, SUPREME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF; COLONEL-GENERAL GÖRING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AIR FORCE; AND GENERAL VON RUNDSTEDT, REPRESENTING COLONEL-GENERAL BARON VON FRITSCH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, ARMY.



THE SWIFTEST UNITS OF THE MECHANIZED ARMY: MOTOR-CYCLISTS WHO TOOK PART IN THE GREAT BIRTHDAY PARADE, WHICH INCLUDED MOTOR-CYCLE BATTALIONS EQUIPPED WITH BOTH LIGHT AND HEAVY MACHINE-GUNS.

THE forty-seventh birthday of Herr Hitler, the German Leader, Chancellor, and Supreme Commander-in-Chief, on April 20, was marked in Berlin by a parade of armed forces of a kind Germany had not seen since the days of the Kaiser. As "The Times" had it, "fifteen thousand officers and men of the Army, Navy, and the Air Force, with 1000 horses and 1500 armoured cars, tanks, and other mechanical vehicles, turned Berlin into an armed camp from early morning. For an hour and three-quarters they marched, rode, and drove past the Führer in the Tiergarten." Included in the parade were infantry, machine-guns and mortars, horse artillery, infantry in lorries, anti-aircraft detachments, pioneers, a thousand seamen, detachments of the Air Force, light tanks, armoured cars (the largest types equipped with both pom-poms and machine-guns), and motor-cycle battalions. Before the parade, Herr Hitler announced certain promotions—General von Blomberg to Field-Marshal; Generals Göring and Baron von Fritsch to Colonel-General; and Admiral Raeder to General-Admiral. Colonel-General von Fritsch and General-Admiral Raeder were also given the rank of Reich Minister. King Edward sent a congratulatory telegram to Herr Hitler.



# THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NOTABLE HAPPENINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD.



**THE MISHAP TO THE "RANPURA":** THE LINER BEARING CHINESE ART TREASURES FROM ENGLAND AFTER THEIR EXHIBITION IN BURLINGTON HOUSE AGROUND IN GIBRALTAR BAY. The P. and O. liner "Ranpura," conveying the art treasures lent by China for exhibition in Burlington House on their homeward journey, went aground on the sandy bottom near Mayorga, in the Bay of Gibraltar, on April 14. She dragged her anchors in a violent south-westerly gale. At first, attempts by Admiralty tugs to refloat her proved unavailing, but on April 15, after she had been lightened of some of her oil, she was pulled clear. Neither the vessel nor the art treasures suffered damage.



**THE "QUEEN MARY'S" BEAUTY:** THE GREAT LINER FLOODLIT WHILE LYING OFF GOUROCK AFTER HER RETURN TO THE CLYDE FOR HER SPEED TRIALS.

As noted on our front page, the "Queen Mary" carried out her speed trials off the Isle of Arran on April 18 and is said to have attained a speed of 32'84 knots. Before her trials she anchored in the Clyde, off Gourock Pier; and she returned to Gourock before leaving for Southampton in the evening. As the sun set on the evening of the 17th the great liner was floodlit. She dropped anchor in Southampton Roads on April 19 and again was floodlit after sunset.



**SHOWN AT THE LONDON PORTRAIT SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION:** "THE LATE AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR VYELL VYVAN."—BY JOHN ST. HELIER LANDER, R.O.I.



**SHOWN AT THE LONDON PORTRAIT SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION:** "ELIOT MAKEHAM AS HOGARTH, IN 'FOLLOW THE SUN.'"—BY GUY LIPSCOMBE.



**SHOWN AT THE LONDON PORTRAIT SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION:** "GENERAL SIR GEORGE MACDONOUGH."—BY JOHN ST. HELIER LANDER, R.O.I.

The eighth exhibition of the London Portrait Society opened at the New Burlington Galleries on April 20, and will continue until May 4. We illustrate here three of the most interesting paintings. Among other noteworthy studies is that of "Beethoven," by Charles Bushel, in the manner of

Reynolds. The portraits include Don Manuel Malbran, Argentine Ambassador, by Alexander Christie; the Bishop of London, by Frank O. Salisbury; a "Portrait Study," by Mary Edis; and a portrait of the late Isaac Rosenberg, by J. H. Amschwitz.



**DRAMA IN SPAIN:** A BOMB EXPLODES DURING A REVIEW IN MADRID—GUARDS IN CONFUSION AND SMOKE DRIFTING FROM BEHIND THE PRESIDENTIAL STAND (LEFT).

The fifth year of the Spanish Republic opened with outbreaks of violence in many places. While the acting President, Señor Martinez Barrio, and members of the Government were taking the salute at a military march-past in Madrid on April 14, some crackers and a crude bomb exploded at the back of the Presidential stand. The horses of the Presidential escort stampeded. The occupants of the stand remained, for the most part, unmoved. A man, who appeared to be very drunk, was



**DRAMA IN SPAIN:** A PROCESSION IS FIRED ON IN MADRID; A REMARKABLY VIVID SNAPSHOT SHOWING THE VARIED REACTIONS OF CIVIL GUARDS, POLICE, AND CIVILIANS.

arrested as the perpetrator. Further trouble occurred at the public funeral of a Civil Guard on April 16. The procession was moving along the Castellana in Madrid, with many distinguished persons in it, when a burst of machine-gun fire broke out. This incident is seen in our second illustration. A house under construction, whence the firing seemed to come, was searched by Guards and Police, but no arms were found. A number of persons were killed and wounded.



# OPERA'S MOST PROMINENT ENGLISH PERSONALITY: SIR THOMAS BEECHAM.

Drawings by ENOCH FAIRHURST, A.R.M.S.



SIR THOMAS BEECHAM'S CHARACTERISTIC REACTIONS TO THE MOOD OF THE COMPOSER: THE GREAT MUSICIAN WHO IS AGAIN ARTISTIC DIRECTOR AT COVENT GARDEN AND IS CONDUCTING A NUMBER OF WAGNER OPERAS DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

The International Opera Season at Covent Garden begins on Monday, April 27, and will continue until June 12. Again the season is under the artistic direction of Sir Thomas Beecham; and the London Philharmonic Orchestra will play at all the operas. The first work to be rendered will be "Die Meistersinger," Sir

Thomas Beecham himself conducting. Sir Thomas will also conduct at the performances of "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walküre." The above studies, we may add, were largely made at concerts and rehearsals of the Hallé Society. They have been approved by Sir Thomas, whose signature appears.



# The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.

## FINE THINGS TO SEE.

MISS DANE'S adaptation of Mr. Max Beerbohm's "The Happy Hypocrite," which is presented at His Majesty's with Mr. Addinsell's musical honours and the decorative touch of Motley, will certainly please by its appearances. The England of this Fourth George is very much in fashion, and here it is to be seen in full plumage. The piece belongs to the new type of spectacular drama, which is more modest and less expensive than the old. The word "old" is vague; the numbers and conditions of old spectacles were enormous. But we may surely assume that, if Beerbohm Tree had been staging Max Beerbohm's whimsy, he would have insisted on a dozen major set-pieces of canvas, gigantic crowds, and even upon a considerable quantity of livestock. This being a Regency matter, we should probably have seen Lord George Hell and his companions driving off to Brighton with a fine team of horses, if no sufficient excuse could have been found for launching them into Sussex on camels or elephants.

The pictures of Lord George and of the Hellish life in general which are now on view are simple and delicious. Even the aspect of Mr. Garble's open-air theatre and of the play within a play, on which the old school would have lavished the utmost expenditure, is given with economy. I am not, be it noted, suggesting the presence of parsimony; considering how costs run nowadays, the production is sumptuous. But it exemplifies the difference between the old spectacle and the new. The old was an elaborate statement; the new is a curt and quiet hint.

The audience of to-day will choose a play for its looks (or at least be influenced in its choice by consideration of looks), without stipulating that there be twenty changes of scenes, a hundred "supers," and a miniature "zoo." We are far more susceptible to a hint of atmosphere on the stage than were our fathers. If they, for example, had been going to see a stage version of "Pride and Prejudice," as we are doing at the St. James's Theatre now, I think that they would have expected to see more of Hertfordshire, more dancing, more regimentals, and a glimpse at least of somebody on horseback. We are perfectly happy if Mr. Rex Whistler or the firm of "Motley" amusingly and attractively hits off the period in a couple of scenes or a single dress-parade. This is exactly where our modern artists of the theatre succeed; they do not need to spread themselves and prepare vast tonnage and poundage of production. If the promoters of a play are making "a song and dance about it," as the saying goes, they do not turn a family quadrille into a Court ball.

None the less, let us raise our hats to the gallant directors of Drury Lane, who do not believe that the day of the old-fashioned spectacular drama is over, and are soon presenting Miss Binnie Hale in a piece of lavish staging with a real aeroplane and all the fun of the fair. When I was a boy in London there was an autumn drama at "The Lane" every year, and it was annually announced

by the critics that, in prodigiousness of scene and spectacle, "Mr. Arthur Collins has surpassed himself." I have vague memories of mimic Ascots and shipwrecks and flocks of sheep and regiments of men, women, and horses. In last year's drama at this theatre, we once more had the pleasure of seeing a wreck at sea and could recite in our seats the comedian's verse—

I don't care if the ship goes down  
For it doesn't belong to me.

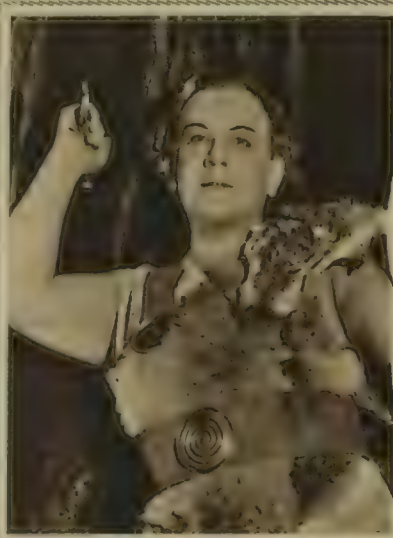
pounds instead of by spreading it at large for several thousand. During the Ibsen cycle at the Criterion, for example, four "period" plays were staged with interchangeable pieces of scenery which were fitted and refitted like the component parts of a puzzle, in order that we might move from Nora's Doll's House to the sad, haunted home of Rosmer, and from the parlour where Hedda Gabler bored herself and spun her plots to the architect's house where Hilda Wangel entered as the younger generation.

Ibsen had so often been spoiled for us by drab settings put together without sense of style that it was charming to find his marvellous studies of Victorian life thus carefully and charmingly pictured by such artists as the three young women who work as "Motley."

In the case of Shakespeare, we have simplified the appeal to the eye. The nineteenth-century conception of Shakespeare was largely spectacular. It was felt that the public could scarcely be drawn to see well-known pieces over and over again unless the picturesque attractions were continually expanded, embellished, and renewed. So not only was the scene-painter busily employed; the producer had also to be a pageant-master, a director of the ordnance, and a captain of horse. I remember seeing "Richard II." at His Majesty's when the whole action of the play was suspended to present an equestrian tableau of the King among his subjects. The defenders of this method say that Shakespeare would have revelled in it if the theatre of his time had possessed such resources. That, I think, is probably true. But the point is that he wrote for a different and a far simpler theatre, and that the poetry of plays so composed is apt to be swamped by the horse and foot, bag and baggage of a big modern production.

There is no reason why a light, quick, flexible, and cheap staging of Shakespeare should fail to please the eye. Mr. Gielgud's extraordinarily successful appearances in historical or classical drama have been set in fascinating frames without excess of dumb show or surfeit of expense. Nobody, I imagine, stayed away from "Romeo and Juliet" when he or she heard that the variation of scenes was achieved by adroit usage of a permanent, built-in structure, and that Verona was not going to be as populous and the Italian landscape as lavish as they were in Irving's day or Tree's. Scenic Shakespeare comes now with something of a shock. I was disappointed at finding mimic cloud-scapes thrown on the back-cloth during the storm in "King Lear," when it was

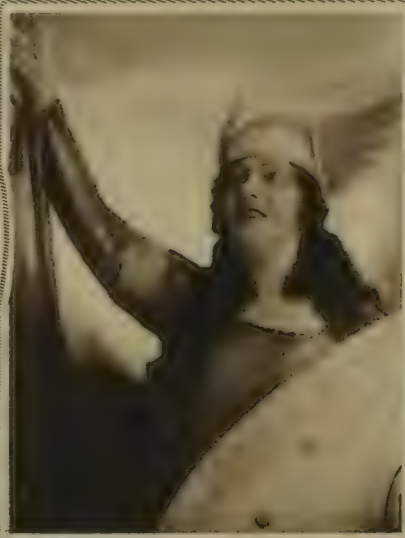
produced for Easter at the Old Vic. These picturings seemed puny and ineffective when compared with the tempestuous thunders of Shakespeare's verse. But we do not often indulge in that kind of realism nowadays; our stage decorators know that the basis of their art is selection *à propos*, and that a gesture may tell us more than an oration. There are plenty of fine things to see, and not only in the larger presentations. But they are more subtle than sumptuous, for it is necessary to existence in the theatre of to-day that one follow the Greek instruction and love beauty with economy.



LAURITZ MELCHIOR.



ELISABETH RETHBERG.



FRIDA LEIDER.



EMANUEL LIST.

We give here portraits of some of the best-known singers who will grace the forthcoming season of opera at Covent Garden and have been heard in London before. Portraits of some of the newcomers to Covent Garden will be found on the opposite page. Frida Leider will sing Kundry in the performance of "Parsifal" which will be given on April 29. Elisabeth Rethberg will sing Aida on April 30; and Giacomo Lauri-Volpi will sing Radames in the same opera. This is this fine tenor's first appearance at Covent Garden for eleven years. In the interval he has been spoken of as a worthy successor to Caruso. He is also singing as the Duke of Mantua in "Rigoletto." Herbert Janssen is taking the part of Amfortas in "Parsifal." Emanuel List is to sing Ramfis "in Aida." Lauritz Melchior, another famous tenor, is singing Siegmund in "Die Walküre." Dino Borgioli is, of course, the great Italian tenor. It is understood that he will be singing in "La Tosca."



GIACOMO LAURI-VOLPI.



HERBERT JANSSEN.



RUDOLF BOCKELMANN.



DINO BORGIOLI.

THE OPERA SEASON AT COVENT GARDEN: OUTSTANDING SINGERS WHO HAVE BEEN WELCOMED IN LONDON IN OTHER YEARS AND WILL BE HEARD THERE THIS YEAR.

It belonged, in fact, to a kind of play which everybody thought that the cinema had superseded in London, as it certainly has throughout the country. That spacious, spectacular melodrama can still live in London is shown by the appearance of the amusing and exciting Ian Hay and Edgar Wallace show, "The Frog," at the Prince's Theatre.

Such affairs, however, are unusual. The decorative artists of the modern stage are very rarely encouraged to work on a large scale; instead, they must show their ingenuity by epitomising an epoch for a few hundred



# NEWCOMERS TO COVENT GARDEN:

DISTINGUISHED SINGERS WHO WILL GRACE  
THE OPERA SEASON; AND A NEW CONDUCTOR.



ENID SZANTHO, THE HUNGARIAN  
MEZZO-SOPRANO.



KERSTIN THORBORG, THE SWEDISH  
MEZZO-SOPRANO.



BERNADETTE DELPRAT, THE FRENCH  
SOPRANO.



MARGHERITA PERRAS,  
THE GREEK SOPRANO.



ALEXANDER SVED,  
THE HUNGARIAN BASS-BARI-  
TONE; AS SCARPIA.



KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD,  
THE NORWEGIAN SOPRANO;  
AS BRÜNNHILDE.



GERTRUD WETTERGREN,  
THE SWEDISH MEZZO-SOPRANO;  
AS CARMEN.



FRITZ REINER,  
WHO WILL CONDUCT "PARSIFAL"  
AT COVENT GARDEN.



MARGERY BOOTH, THE ENGLISH CONTRALTO.



LUDWIG WEBER, THE AUSTRIAN  
BASS-BARITONE.



KARL AUGUST NEUMANN,  
THE GERMAN BARITONE.



TIANA LEMNITZ, THE GERMAN SOPRANO.

Of the newcomers to Covent Garden whose portraits are reproduced here, Enid Szantho was engaged for the Vienna State Opera while still studying in Budapest. She was at once successful there, and also at Bayreuth in "The Ring" and "Parsifal." Kerstin Thorborg, the mezzo-soprano, is a leading singer from the Vienna State Opera. Bernadette Delprat comes to London from the Opéra-Comique, Paris. Margherita Perras is a leading coloratura soprano at the Berlin State Opera, winning fame in Mozart and in Italian operas. Alexander Sved, the Hungarian bass, became a leading singer at the Scala, Milan, and other Italian opera houses. He is now at the Vienna State Opera. Kirsten Flagstad made her début in Oslo and sang at Bayreuth. On arrival in New York, she immediately sprang into fame by her performance in seven leading Wagnerian rôles, including Kundry and Isolde. Gertrud

Wettergren is one of the most important members of the Royal Swedish Opera at Stockholm. She had great success recently in New York in the rôles of Carmen and Amneris. The new conductor at Covent Garden, Fritz Reiner, was at the Dresden Opera House for some years, and more recently in Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York. Margery Booth is an English contralto who has sung with distinction at the Berlin State Opera and the Bayreuth Festival. Ludwig Weber, a member of the Munich Opera, is one of the best-known bass-baritones in Germany. Karl August Neumann, a prominent member of the Berlin State Opera, has sung at Bayreuth, as well as in Paris, Amsterdam, and Prague. Tiana Lemnitz comes to London from the State Opera in Berlin, and will make her début at Covent Garden in "Die Meistersinger" on April 27, in the rôle of Eva.



# THE THIRD WORST TORNADO DISASTER MANY TOWNS AND VILLAGES WRECKED,

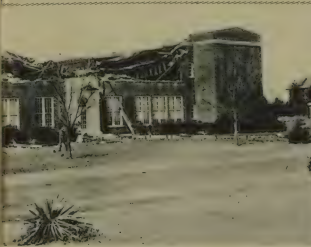
# ON RECORD IN THE UNITED STATES: WITH A LOSS OF SOME 500 LIVES.



WRECKAGE OF A PUBLIC BUILDING AT GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA, IN WHICH FORTY-FIVE PEOPLE WERE KILLED:  
A CORNER OF THE COURTHOUSE AFTER THE TORNADO.



EVIDENCE OF THE TORNADO'S TERRIFIC FORCE: A SOLID  
WITH ITS ROOF TORN OFF



BRICK BUILDING—THE HIGH SCHOOL AT CORDELE, GEORGIA—  
AND UPPER PART DEMOLISHED.



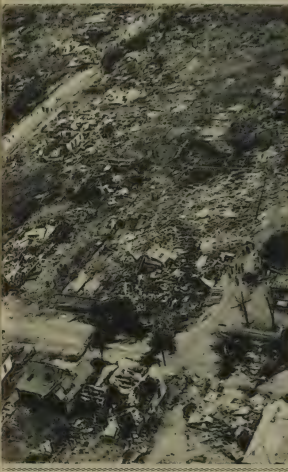
ONE OF THE STRICKEN TOWNS THAT SUFFERED MOST, WITH OVER 150 DEAD, AND DAMAGE AMOUNTING  
TO £1,000,000: GAINESVILLE—THE SQUARE IN THE RUINED BUSINESS QUARTER.



CONVICTS (IN STRIPED CLOTHES) AT WORK WITH FIREMEN AND NATIONAL GUARDSMEN: SEARCHING THE DEBRIS  
OF A HARDWARE COMPANY'S WRECKED BUILDING IN THE TOWN SQUARE AT GAINESVILLE.



SHOWING WHOLE BLOCKS OF HOUSES AND BUSINESS  
OF TERRIBLE HAVOC AT TUPELO, MISSISSIPPI.



BUILDINGS COMPLETELY OBLITERATED: AN AIR VIEW  
WHERE MORE THAN 150 PEOPLE WERE KILLED.



A CURIOUS SIGHT AFTER THE DISASTER AT TUPELO: GOATS WANDERING AMONG THE RUINS, INTENT ONLY  
ON FINDING FOOD, WHILE OTHERS LAY DEAD IN THE WRECKAGE.



THE DIXIE HUNT HOTEL (THE LARGEST IN THE TOWN) AT GAINESVILLE: WRECKAGE BESIDE THE BUILDING,  
WHERE, HOWEVER, THE GUESTS WERE SAID TO HAVE ESCAPED INJURY.



TORNADO HAVOC AT GREENSBORO, IN NORTH CAROLINA:  
PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND AT



A WRECKED STREET IN THE TOWN, WHERE ABOUT ELEVEN  
LEAST A HUNDRED INJURED.



DEVOTED WORK BY DOCTORS WHO SET UP FIRST-AID DEPOTS AMONG THE RUINS AT GAINESVILLE: A GIRL  
WHOSE HOME HAD TOPPLED AROUND HER RECEIVING HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

A series of tornadoes, described as the third worst in the history of the United States, swept across the south-eastern States on the night of April 5 and during the next day, causing great loss of life and enormous material damage. The first tornado struck Mississippi and Alabama without warning,

and reduced towns and villages to ruins. Further storms followed, moving eastward across Georgia and North and South Carolina towards the Atlantic. In Mississippi alone the number of dead was officially estimated at 250. The town that suffered most was Tupelo, where 184 bodies were counted. Another

town severely stricken was Gainesville, in Georgia, where the number killed was given as 183. Here also scores of buildings were blown down, and outbreaks of fire increased the peril. By April 7, the bodies of 408 persons had been recovered in the region affected, but it was feared that the total death-

roll would be at least 500. Some 2000 other people were injured. At Gainesville the damage to property was about £3,000,000, and at Tupelo £1,600,000. To prevent looting, 2000 National Guardsmen were on duty. At Gainesville convicts worked with members of this force and firemen in clearing wreckage.





## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

### WANTED—£50,000: THE EUMORFOPOULOS TREASURES.

By FRANK DAVIS.

that there will be guide-lectures and possibly—if the demand warrants the effort—special talks in the lecture theatre.

A good many of those who glance at this page will no doubt already be more or less familiar with the collection, which has, after all, been world-renowned for the past decade, but I think that when they see it arranged as it is now, they will have a new appreciation of its quality, and of the learning and taste that have gone to its acquisition. Numerous items from it were, of course, included in the great exhibition which has just come to an end: these it is a pleasure to see once more in fresh surroundings, while the remainder consists of objects that are of no less interest and importance. As the V. and A. is officially under the Board of Education,

it is quite in order for me to apply the horrid adjective "instructive" to this show, lest I be accused of frivolity by the earnest-minded; and instructive it no doubt is; but, as I hold stoutly to the opinion that all first-class works of art are good fun by their very nature, and only instructive by accident (like Beethoven's Fifth Symphony), I beg everyone to pay their bob and go and enjoy themselves.

The illustrations on this page are of items which were not at Burlington House, and I would particularly draw your attention to the fragment of a fresco shown in Fig. 4. I suggest that for sheer sensitive, eloquent line, this comes very near to being a masterpiece: it naturally loses a lot in reproduction, but enough remains to show how sure and how delicate was the hand that traced and the mind that conceived these outlines. The collection of early jades, wholly free from the absurd imitations that disfigure some other similar displays, really deserve an article to themselves, and both these jades and the bronzes are wonderfully well set off by a case which contains pieces made in the T'ang Dynasty and later, in which the older traditions are echoed and adapted.

In the same way, the beauty of some of the

The sculpture—which, by the way, includes four or five excellent pieces from Gandhara, Græco-Buddhist work from the North-West Frontier of India—consists of several

LEST this title be misconstrued by anyone, I hasten to add that this sum of money, more or less, but preferably more, is required by two men who are not notably skilled in the art of writing begging-letters—Sir George Hill and Sir Eric Maclagan, directors, respectively, of the British Museum and of the Victoria and Albert Museum—for the purpose of completing the payment of £100,000 agreed upon last year as the price of the Eumorfopoulos Collection of Chinese Art. It is a notorious fact that the nation has been well served in this matter, and has obtained what is unquestionably the finest private collection of its kind in the world for not more than a third of its value in the open market. The public now has an opportunity of seeing the complete series beautifully displayed in the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington (whose painful green walls are less devastating than I feared), and from now until the autumn will have the privilege of contributing a shilling a head towards the sum required.

There were many regrets when the Burlington House Exhibition of Chinese Art had to close its doors last month: here, within slightly narrower limits, is a not less distinguished show. What it lacks in porcelains from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries can easily be supplemented by a visit to the Salting Collection in another part of the



1. THE POET LI PO INTOXICATED AND SUPPORTED BY ATTENDANTS: A MING DRAWING BY AN UNKNOWN HAND OF A SUBJECT MUCH FAVOURED BY CHINESE ARTISTS.

Li Po was a mighty poet of the T'ang Dynasty who was more often intoxicated than sober. The story goes that he met his death by trying to embrace the moon's reflection in the Yellow River—a legend from which a recent successful play in London took its title.

Sung Dynasty pottery is admirably emphasised by the inclusion of one or two eighteenth-century copies. For example, an eighteenth-century copy of the lovely Ko and Kuan wares is to be seen side by side with the originals; and next to the fine purple, lavender and red Chün ware is a noble eighteenth-century imitation which, seen by itself in an auction-room, would deceive a good many people.

Fig. 3, a vase of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries (Ming), seems to me a splendid specimen of the later wares from the Tz'u Chou factory, and is remarkable for the spirited drawing of the horse in violent movement. There are many other—and earlier—Tz'u Chou pieces, mostly black against a soft whitish-cream, which are not the least distinguished products of the Sung Dynasty.



3. A MING VASE OF THE FOURTEENTH OR FIFTEENTH CENTURY; DECORATED WITH A DESIGN OF A HORSE AT FULL GALLOP IN BLACKISH-BROWN ON A CREAM GROUND: A DASHING PIECE OF IMPRESSIONISM CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CELEBRATED TZ'U CHOU FACTORY.

Museum. I await with interest to find out whether the public, which thronged in such numbers to the Royal Academy, will overcome its apparently inveterate dislike of museums as such. There is no catalogue beyond a small handbook, but each group of objects is labelled: I am informed also



2. A WOODEN FIGURE OF KWAN-YIN, WITH REMAINS OF POLYCHROME DECORATION: A TWELFTH- OR THIRTEENTH-CENTURY CARVING OF THE CHINESE GODDESS OF MERCY WHICH IS SURPRISINGLY REMINISCENT OF FRENCH FOURTEENTH-CENTURY CARVINGS. (ABOUT 3 FT. 6 IN. HIGH.)



4. A FRAGMENT OF A FRESCO WHICH WAS PROBABLY PAINTED IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY—MAINLY IN GREEN AND RED, ON A WHITE BACKGROUND: ONE OF THE MANY MASTERPIECES OF CHINESE ART TO BE SEEN IN THE SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF THE EUMORFOPOULOS COLLECTION AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

well-known masterpieces seen at Burlington House, several noble heads dating from the T'ang Dynasty, other pieces too numerous to mention in a brief notice such as this, and a wooden figure of Kwan-yin, the Goddess of Mercy, with the remains of polychrome decoration still to be seen, which is illustrated here (Fig. 2) because it might almost come from a French cathedral of the fourteenth century. The Chinese themselves appear to be obstinately convinced that their sculpture is of little or no account and of no interest to a scholar and a gentleman: all we can do is to differ politely. At first sight it may seem a little odd that carvers in wood and stone so many thousand miles apart came so close to one another in spirit; but not really, I suggest, more strange than the fact that both Europe and China, independently, went through a period of frenzied rococo taste in the middle of the eighteenth century.

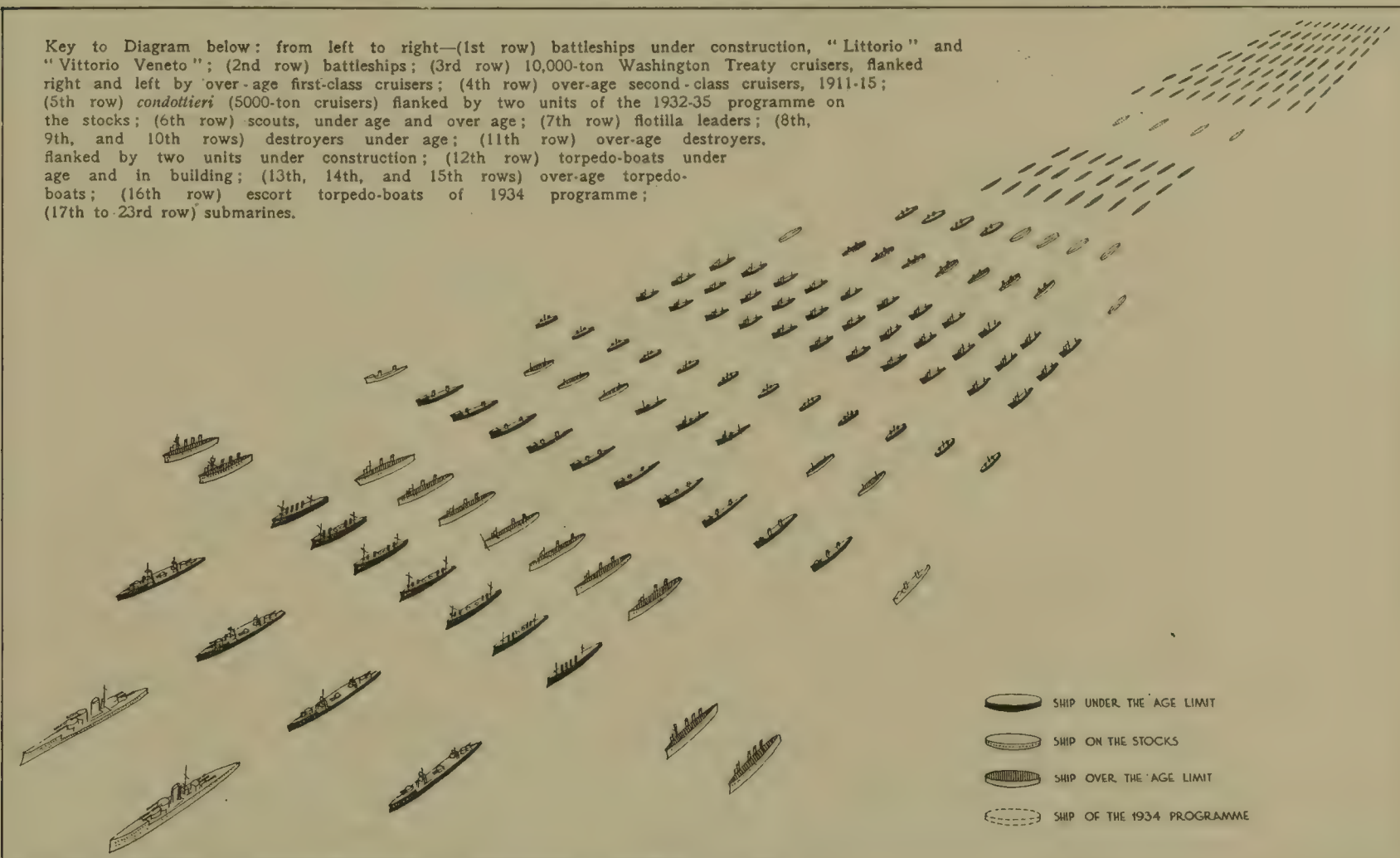


# ITALIAN SEA POWER: A STRONG NAVY DEVELOPED UNDER FASCISM.



ONE OF THE TWO SQUADRONS INTO WHICH THE ITALIAN FLEET IS NOW DIVIDED, BASED RESPECTIVELY AT SPEZIA AND TARANTO: THE FIRST SQUADRON, UNDER THE COMMAND OF VICE-ADMIRAL BUCCI, LYING AT ANCHOR IN THE ROADSTEAD OFF SPEZIA, ITALY'S CHIEF NAVAL PORT AND ARSENAL.

Key to Diagram below: from left to right—(1st row) battleships under construction, "Littorio" and "Vittorio Veneto"; (2nd row) battleships; (3rd row) 10,000-ton Washington Treaty cruisers, flanked right and left by over-age first-class cruisers; (4th row) over-age second-class cruisers, 1911-15; (5th row) *condottieri* (5000-ton cruisers) flanked by two units of the 1932-35 programme on the stocks; (6th row) scouts, under age and over age; (7th row) flotilla leaders; (8th, 9th, and 10th rows) destroyers under age; (11th row) over-age destroyers, flanked by two units under construction; (12th row) torpedo-boats under age and in building; (13th, 14th, and 15th rows) over-age torpedo-boats; (16th row) escort torpedo-boats of 1934 programme; (17th to 23rd row) submarines.



A CONSPECTUS OF ITALIAN SEA POWER: A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE WHOLE OF ITALY'S FIGHTING FLEET (EXCEPT SPECIAL CRAFT AND THOSE EXEMPT FROM LIMITATION), INCLUDING SHIPS OF THE 1934 PROGRAMME, SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND OVER-AGE UNITS (FOR DETAILS, SEE KEY TO DIAGRAM, ABOVE ON RIGHT).



TWO OF THE 10,000-TON ITALIAN CRUISERS BUILT UNDER THE TERMS OF THE WASHINGTON TREATY: THE "TRIESTE" (COMPLETED IN 1926) AND THE "TRENTO" (1927), EACH CARRYING EIGHT 8-INCH GUNS AND OTHER ARMAMENT.



ONE OF ITALY'S BIG FORCE OF SUBMARINES: THE "MARCANTONIO BRAGADINO" (COMPLETED 1929), WITH A DISPLACEMENT OF 815 TONS (SURFACE) AND 1085 TONS (SUBMERGED) AND FOUR TORPEDO TUBES.

Under the Fascist régime the Italian Navy has been completely reorganised. In a French account of its development, written in conjunction with these illustrations, we read: "Mussolini's phrase is still remembered—'In peace time it is the fleets that determine predominance among nations.' Besides his desire to give the new Italy the prestige of ancient Rome in the Mediterranean, a stimulus was afforded by the results of the Washington Conference. On December 15, 1922 the reorganisation began, both for ships and personnel. The guiding principles in the reconstruction of the fleet were—speed, moderate tonnage, and a system suited to Italy's geographical position; in a word, a

navy of quality. . . . Italy's naval forces are divided into two squadrons: one, the first, having its base at Spezia, under the command of Vice-Admiral Bucci; and the other at Taranto, under Vice-Admiral Bernotti. There are also units at Naples, Messina, Brindisi, Pola, the Aegean islands, the Red Sea, Tripolitania, and Cyrenaica. . . . The Italian Navy possesses incomparable moral and energy prepared for any sacrifice. With its 10,000-ton cruisers, its *condottieri* (5000-ton cruisers), and its submarines, it ranks among the strongest navies in the world." Last month, it may be recalled, the Italian Chamber approved a Naval Budget for 1936-37 amounting to 1,610,000,000 lire, or £26,830,000.



# FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

By HARTLEY WITHERS.

## THE TREND OF INVESTMENT.

**P**UZZLED investors, wondering what to do with their money, can get valuable hints from the policy of the Investment Trusts, with half a century of experience and tradition behind them. Until the world-wide collapse that followed the events of 1929, these Trusts had a record of extraordinary success. Owing to reasons that will be made clear later, that collapse hit the holders of their ordinary and deferred stocks hard; but they are now gallantly working to make the best use of the present recovery, and the system that they are following, based on all the accumulated knowledge and highly trained skill at their disposal, is a useful pointer for investors who are less favourably placed.

An opportunity to study the method that they are pursuing was afforded by an article in the *Economist* of April 18 on "Investment Trust Prospects," analysing the distribution of the holdings of eleven Investment Trust companies during the last three years. The distribution is shown denominationally (that is, whether in fixed-interest, preference, or ordinary securities), geographically, and industrially. It shows that these well-informed companies have been following the fashion that has lately been prevalent with the general public, by reducing their holding of fixed-interest stocks and increasing that of ordinary shares. As the *Economist* says: "The fairly consistent movement out of fixed-interest stocks during the past three years is most marked among such Scottish trusts as Scottish Western and Caledonian. Reinvestment, however, has not been exclusively directed to equity shares. Many of the trusts show a fairly considerable increase in preference share holdings. . . . In most cases, however, the proportion of ordinary shares has increased considerably during the period. Scottish Northern now holds over three-quarters of its portfolio in ordinary shares, largely of an industrial character."

## THE INVESTMENT TRUSTS' DIFFICULTIES.

Holders of the ordinary and deferred stocks of these companies are in a position which was highly favourable as long as the going was good, but left them exposed to severe buffets when, as happened so disastrously in and after 1929, the storms of adversity blew in every country in the world. Distribution of risk then meant distribution of loss; and, owing to the capital construction of the Investment Trusts, which had worked so well for their ordinary shareholders when times were good, this loss fell most heavily upon them. For the usual arrangement was that their capital was divided into debenture and preference stocks and ordinary or deferred stocks, in about equal amounts. If we take, as an imaginary example, a company with £500,000 each of 4 per cent. debenture stock, 5 per cent. preference stock and ordinary stock, with a total investment fund, consequently, of £1,500,000 which it could, in pre-war times, probably be able to invest in securities giving an aggregate yield of 6 per cent., we see at once how strong the position of the ordinary shareholders was under these conditions. For its total income would be £90,000, and debenture interest and preference dividend would together require £45,000, leaving £45,000 to provide for management expenses, which were usually well under ½ per cent. (£7,500 in this case), and dividend on the ordinary, which might be

7½ per cent., if the directors chose to divide "up to the hilt." And these supposed figures made no allowance for any reserve funds built up in former years, the whole income from which was available for ordinary dividends or for further additions to reserves. Thanks to this policy of steady allocations to reserves, the income of the Trusts grew steadily, and the ordinary shareholders reaped the fruit in increasing dividends and growing capital value of their shares. But when the slump came, and in many cases cut the income of the Trusts in half, then the debenture interest and preference dividends still had to be met; and when this had been done, there would have been less than nothing, in our supposed example, for the ordinary shareholders after providing for working expenses.

## REINVESTMENT PROBLEMS.

Such recovery as has shown itself since 1931 has, of course, made the prospects of the Investment Trusts brighter. But whereas the slump was world-wide, recovery has been partial and confined to certain areas, among which this country has been and

complicated by the existence of those debenture and preference stocks, the interest and dividends on which were once so comfortably covered. This may be the reason why, as the *Economist* analysis has shown, many of them have been taking refuge in preference shares, a security which has always enjoyed both the advantages and the drawbacks of a compromise—they have not (or very seldom have) the security of a first charge, and they have not the advantage of giving a growing income to the holder when the company that issues them prospers and increases its earning power. On the other hand, if times are bad, their dividend ranks before that of the ordinary shares, though if the bad times are bad enough their dividend will fall into arrear, possibly to be cut down under a threat of liquidation. However, Investment Trust managers are good judges, and the fact that they have lately been turning to preference shares as a partial solution of their reinvestment problem is a timely reminder of the advantages of this form of compromise security.

## THE STRENGTH OF ORDINARY SHARES.

But, as we saw, the outstanding feature of this analysis is the extent to which the cult of the ordinary share, lately so popular with private investors, has appealed to the Investment Trust managers. This fashion, so contrary to the prejudices of the pre-war era, in which ordinary shares were usually regarded as much too speculative for respectable investors, has now been cultivated to a point at which ordinary shares give an immediate yield to buyers that is little more, and sometimes even less, than that to be obtained from "gilt-edged" securities. This is a remarkable testimony to the confidence of investors not only in the continuance of the prosperity of British industry, but also in the prudence with which the finances of our companies are handled. For what investors consider, when they pay prices for ordinary shares which our ancestors would have considered fantastic, is not the dividend yield so much as the yield that would have been obtained if the earnings of the company had been fully distributed—in other words, they take into consideration the amounts put to reserve, or "ploughed back," for the benefit of future earnings and dividends. This principle is obviously sound within limits, and only becomes absurd when it is distorted, as happened in America during the Wall Street boom, into a theory that a share should be priced

not on what it is paying or earning to-day, but on what it may be hoped to be going to pay some day.

This policy of ploughing back profits is now being followed with remarkable vigour by those responsible for handling the finances of British companies. In another article in last week's *Economist*, on the subject of Industrial Profits, the reports are analysed of 569 companies which published them during the first quarter of the present year, generally covering the results of 1935. This investigation shows not only that the industrial revival maintained its impetus, but also that ordinary dividends have fluctuated much less widely, both in depression and recovery, than earnings. During the bad years the "retained margin" tended to contract; now, directorial policy is more conservative than before the depression started, and so is providing a useful buffer against any possible reaction in the future.



A NATURAL WONDER OF THE WORLD—THE FAMOUS PITCH LAKE OF TRINIDAD: PART OF AN AREA OF OVER 110 ACRES, WITH AN ESTIMATED DEPTH OF 285 FEET—REPRESENTING ONE OF THE BIGGEST SOURCES OF THE ISLAND'S REVENUE.



NATIVE LABOURERS AT WORK ON THE PITCH LAKE AT LA BREA, TRINIDAD: USING PICKAXE AND SHOVEL TO EXTRACT THE ASPHALT FOR EXPORT TO VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD. The pitch lake of Trinidad is one of the natural wonders of the world. Its supplies of pitch, or asphalt, are seemingly inexhaustible, for during the last fifty years about five million tons of pitch have been extracted and exported from Trinidad, while the level of the lake has fallen a little more than ten inches. The estimated depth is 285 feet. The lake is said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498.

is conspicuous. And in the recovery areas, the pressure of cheap money has raised, as we all have reason to know, the prices of all kinds of securities to a height that makes them profitable to the Treasury when the tax-gatherer takes toll of deceased estates, but brings down the yield on them in a manner that is uncomfortable for those who have money to invest. The Investment Trust managers, true to their old policy of building up reserves, must find it very difficult to find securities that will give them a sufficient income to repair the damages inflicted by the slump on their ordinary stockholders. Such of their fixed-interest stocks as have not defaulted they are probably able to realise at figures that show them a handsome profit on the prices at which they stand in their books; but when they go on to reinvest, they are faced by the same difficulty that faces all of us, of looking for reasonable safety, combined with a reasonable yield; and in their case the difficulty is





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## NOTES FROM A TRAVELLER'S LOG-BOOK.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

## HOLIDAYS IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

STRANGE to relate, one still finds people in this country who have spent holidays in almost every part of Europe, and further afield, and who have never paid a visit to one of the fairest parts of England—those delightful counties in the extreme West, where one finds almost every combination of scenery pleasing to the eye, high hills, with deep, thickly-wooded valleys between, wide upland moors, fertile plains studded with fine orchards and waving fields of corn, fascinating little rivers, flowing in places between steep, fern-clad banks, and with picturesque stretches of rapids, and a coast which comprises almost every variety of outline—wide sandy bays, ideal for bathing, deep inlets between lofty headlands, winding creeks, spacious harbours, where yachting is always safe, and towering cliffs, the walks along which afford health-giving exercise and glorious views.

Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall, the counties I have in mind, are rich, too, in historic interest. All three are noted for their mildness and equability of climate, and all are fortunate in owning a number of holiday resorts with excellent communications and up-to-date accommodation in the matter of hotels. Along the south coast of Devon, Torquay is an ideal holiday-centre for those who desire the amenities of a first-class seaside resort. It has a splendid position on Tor Bay, glorious for

yachting, and it is within easy reach of breezy Dartmoor. Then there are Dartmouth, where the charming little River Dart meets the sea; Kingsbridge and Salcombe, sheltered spots on the Kingsbridge estuary; Teignmouth and Exmouth, each with fine sea and river scenery; Sidmouth, with a southerly aspect, and possessing, like



BEAUTIFUL LYNMOUTH—SET AMIDST THE WOODS AND ON THE BANKS OF A MOUNTAIN STREAM WHICH, CLOSE BESIDE IT, FALLS INTO THE SEA.

Dawlish, magnificent red cliffs; Budleigh Salterton; and Plymouth, which, apart from its many other attractions, is most admirably organised for steamer trips, enabling one to see a good deal of the lovely South Devon and Cornwall coast, and several of the rivers of Devon, and for motor tours which cover Devon and a good part of Somerset and Cornwall. On Devon's picturesque north coast are quaint little Clovelly, Ilfracombe, and Combe Martin; Lynton, far-famed for its Vale of Rocks; and lovely Lynmouth, just above which two mountain streams meet amid delightful woodlands and dash down to the sea.

A fine centre for exploring the Quantocks and the Brendon and Blackdown Hills, in Somerset, is Taunton, set at the

head of the beautiful Vale of Taunton Deane, and from which Sedgemoor, Glastonbury, the Isle of Athelney, Cheddar Caves, Wells, and the Mendips are all an easy motor-run. On the Bristol Channel, with fine views of the Welsh coast opposite, Somerset has Weston-super-Mare, its largest coastal resort; Burnham, with excellent golf-links, and interesting Bridgwater close by; and Minehead, which, exceedingly charming in itself, has Dunster and its historic castle near at hand, and wild Exmoor, with its romantic association with "Lorna Doone."

Cornwall is rich indeed in coastal resorts of rare charm and beauty on its northern and southern shores. Falmouth is the queen of them all, with its splendid situation on Falmouth Bay, and at the head of a noble harbour which is one of the finest yachting grounds on the southern coast, and with the very beautiful Helford River close by. Picturesque little Looe; Fowey, another good yachting-centre; the Lizard, with some of the finest cliff scenery in the kingdom, and with such beauty-spots adjoining as Mullion and Kynance Cove; and Penzance, the centre for Land's End, with a steamer service to the Scillies, are the better known of Cornwall's southern resorts; whilst facing the broad Atlantic, on the north coast, are quaint old St. Ives, the "artists' paradise"; Perranporth, with its wide stretch of excellent bathing-sands; and Newquay, with exquisite coastal views, magnificent rock scenery, fascinating walks, and bathing-beaches that are as near as one can approach to perfection.



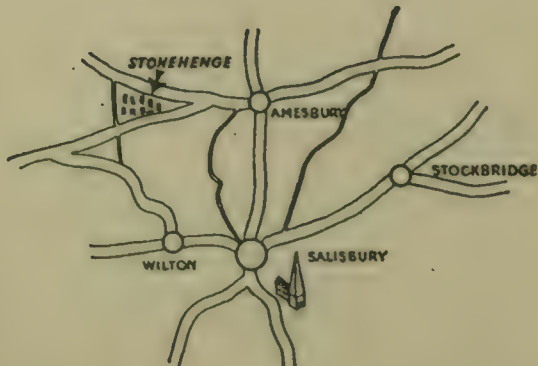
NEAR FALMOUTH: ONE OF THE MANY LOVELY LITTLE CREEKS OF THE HELFORD RIVER, A SPLENDID CENTRE FOR FISHING AND BOATING.



ON THE SOMERSET COAST, NEAR MINEHEAD: PORLOCK WEIR, WITH THE THICKLY-FORESTED SLOPES OF EXMOOR BEHIND IT.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IT is good to know that there has been a substantial fall in the numbers of road accidents recorded during the past twelve months, but I do not wholly subscribe to the claims made by the Minister of Transport, who professes that the reduction is due to the safety measures which have been mainly initiated by him. I would not argue for a moment that pedestrian crossings and the 30-miles speed-limit have not helped. On the contrary, I believe the crossings are an excellent innovation, and would have an even greater effect for good if only the pedestrian public could be persuaded to use them as the intention is they should be. Even better would be their effect if a certain amount of compulsion were imposed. In addition, the speed-limit has undoubtedly done something to check reckless driving in built-up areas, and has admittedly played its part in reducing fatal accidents.

There is a very large volume of instructed opinion which holds the view that if a moiety of the £3,000,000

or more which has been expended on new beacons, road-signs, and all the rest had been devoted to an educative and insistent propaganda directed towards road safety, even better results would have been achieved. It is held that the reduction in accident figures has resulted not so much from the actual safeguards themselves as from the enormous volume of publicity attending their introduction. Undoubtedly this publicity had the effect of making the general public much more traffic-conscious than it had been hitherto, with the consequence that the all-round standard of care in road use by all classes of traffic is undoubtedly higher than it was.

Unfortunately the Minister does not appear to believe in the efficacy of directed publicity—as witness his reply to the representations of the Advertising Association. The latter pointed out the excellent results which have followed the Post Office publicity campaign, expressing the opinion that as much could be done in the cause of road safety, and offering the expert help of the Association. Both suggestion and offer were turned down as unnecessary. And so, apparently, the scheme of reafforesting the country with beacons, signs, and warnings is to be pursued indefinitely.

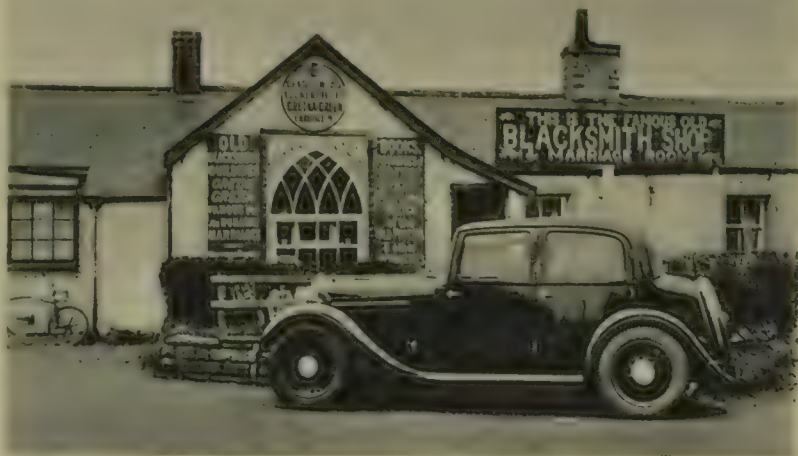
Attention has been drawn by one of the technical journals to what can only be described as a serious misuse of the "L" plate which must be carried on cars driven by learners under instruction. Some genius discovered by observation that the presumably more experienced drivers gave cars

bearing the learner-plates a wider berth than usual and, more often than not, gave them right of way. Obviously a very proper and courteous line of conduct. Our genius seems to have reasoned that, by carrying a



A FINE CAR IN AN OLD-WORLD SETTING: A RILEY 1½-LITRE "KESTREL" WHICH EMBODIES PRE-SELECTAGEAR AS A STANDARD FITTING.

The Riley "Kestrel" costs £350 with a standard engine, and £377 with a special series unit.



A HALT AT A FAMOUS SPOT: A 12-H.P. ROVER FOUR-DOOR SPORTS SALOON OUTSIDE THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP AT GREYNA GREEN IN WHICH SO MANY RUN-AWAY MARRIAGES FORMERLY TOOK PLACE.

pair of "L" plates, he could get about in better time than without them, and, having proved his theory, passed on the information for the benefit of others. I may suffer from a deficient sense of humour, but I can see nothing in this practice—if it has assumed the proportions of a practice—but a selfish imposition on the good sense and good nature of the majority of motorists, who practise care, courtesy, and consideration in their comings and goings on the road. I am not very clear about the legality of using these plates in such circumstances. Obviously, the intention of the law is that they should be used only by drivers under instruction or by the holders of provisional licences, who must be accompanied by an experienced motorist. If there is any weakness in the Order governing the use of the plates, that can easily be removed, and a few summonses, followed by adequate penalties, would soon put an end to a despicable practice.

[Continued overleaf.]



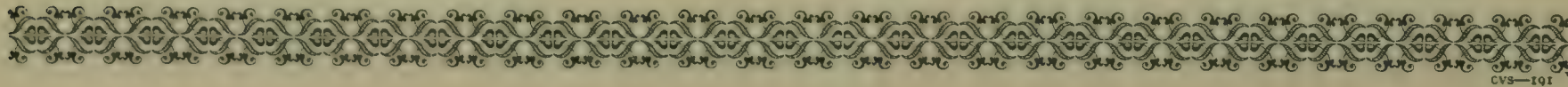
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*"The Autocar"  
Drawing.*

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—neither does the motorist interested in a modest thirty. To him Patent Castrol has the added advantage that, thanks to its patented chromium and tin content, it reduces cylinder wear and keeps down his oil consumption.



Continued.]

In the United States the motorist, as he does here, pays a fuel tax. Not of the savage proportions our own has assumed, but a fuel tax nevertheless. But the American motorist is one up on his British counterpart, in that he can deduct the amount of tax paid on his fuel from his Federal income-tax. The Motor Legislation Committee has addressed the Chancellor on the subject of the excessive amount of the tax as now levied—8d. per gallon—and prays for the relief that Mr. Snowden promised when he put on 2d. per gallon in his emergency Budget of 1931. It may be remembered that he expressed regret at having to increase the tax, but definitely said it would come off as soon as the financial and economic crisis had passed. To-day we hear a great deal about the nation's prosperity having returned, but very little about any reduction in emergency taxation. It would be a little something if Mr. Chamberlain would take a leaf out of the American book. Hope springs eternal . . . !

Alvis Cars have invaded Clubland by opening new showrooms in St. James's Street. They are occupying the premises which were originally the address of Malcolm Campbell (London), Ltd., in Byron House, where they intend to maintain a full stock of all models, with an adequate expert service and sales staff.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "GLASS HOUSES," AT THE ROYALTY.

THIS is one of those competent, "well-made" plays that, while never stirring the emotions, provide reasonable entertainment. Dr. Macrae is an only child, spoiled by a foolish mother and an adoring aunt. The two women spend most of their time lamenting their fallen fortunes. Once they lived in a house with eleven servants and a good-looking under-gardener! The boy arouses all their snobbish instincts by marrying a business girl whose mother was so low in the social scale as to see nothing derogatory in doing her own washing on Mondays. Miss Henrietta Watson plays with great skill the sort of maiden aunt who would goad any young bride to fury. She is not allowed to

be mistress in her own house; her meals are ordered for her; the curtains are draped to suit the aunt's artistic tastes; and even the settee must be placed at a certain angle by the fireside. The husband, who has been tied to apron-strings all his life, sides with his aunt and mother against his wife, with the not unnatural result that she accepts sympathy from a wealthy, but not otherwise very attractive, admirer. The play suddenly sprang to life with the appearance of Mr. Aubrey Mallalieu as a solicitor seeking to discover the where-

abouts of an illegitimate child born some twenty years before. The part was a small one, but Mr. Mallalieu was so supremely natural in it as to make the acting success of the evening. Mr. Walter Ellis, by his title, robbed his play of any element of surprise, for the most unsophisticated playgoer would realise from the rise of the curtain that the spinster aunt, who had so vigorously been throwing stones, would be found living in a glass house with which the good-looking under-gardener of years ago had, appropriately enough, some connection. Miss Aileen Marson made an attractive bride, and Mr. Lewis Shaw as a Japhet in search of a Mother gave a touch of naturalness to a scene that in less capable hands might have been extremely mawkish.

### "WHITEOAKS," AT THE LITTLE.

This should appeal to the admirers of the De La Roche novels, for, while there is little plot to hold the interest, the characters do come to life. As the centenarian grandmother, Miss Nancy Price shows how the hand that holds the purse-strings can rule a household whose only interest lies in horses, dogs, and port. Her sympathetic understanding of her grandson, Finch, whose taste for music earns him the contempt of his seniors, is finely shown. Mr. Stephen Haggard adds another neat etching to his gallery of misunderstood adolescents, and the Uncles Ernest and Nicholas, two bores who never bore the audience, are cleverly played by Mr. Frank Birch and Mr. Aubrey Dexter.

### "AFTER OCTOBER," AT THE CRITERION.

The period of this play is May, but everything is going to be all right for the Monkham family "After October," for then Clive's novel, which will make the family fortune, is due to appear. The fact that his play only achieved a brief run of four days between Acts 2 and 3 does not chill the family optimism. Mr. Rodney Ackland's play has little plot, but his characters, in their hopeless, helpless, Tchekhovian way, are extremely interesting. Miss Mary Clare dominates the stage as an ex-Gaiety chorus-girl who finds herself, apparently to her own mystification, responsible for the care of a family as irresponsible as herself.



THE TREASURE OF THE WEEK AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: AN ITALIAN MAJOLICA DISH OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY; DECORATED WITH THE SUBJECT OF CHRIST AMONG THE DOCTORS.

This dish shows the application of painting to pottery at its best. An inscription on the back shows that it was made in the workshop of Maestro Jeronimo of Forli. In painting this dish the artist was perhaps influenced by themes borrowed from German engravers.

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HAVE A PLAIN-TIP AND  
THEIR **COSTLIER**  
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IRRITATE MY THROAT"

*Will Hay*

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3.	After five minutes, he lifted the weight, placed packets one on top of other, flat on water, replaced weight, and left submerged for five more minutes (packets were both completely covered with water).
<b>RESULT:</b> On opening, cigarettes wrapped usual way were wet. KENSITAS COSTLIER TOBACCOS in the new Moisture Control wrapping were still in perfect smoking condition.	

*\*Your Throat Protection  
Against Irritation...Against Cough*





## NOTES FOR THE NOVEL READER: FICTION OF THE MONTH.

THE prose of T. H. White's "England Have My Bones" is sensitive, which is one part of the book's charm. For a counterpart to the message it is charged with, one goes back to George Meredith's letter affirming the way of living to lie in the complete unfolding of the creature through the vigorous life of the senses. The shire where Mr. White went to think out his philosophy of content conceals its identity in order to preserve it. In it a peaceful kind of time is enduring; here, if anywhere, an Englishman may save his soul alive.

It is not strange that a man of so fine and questioning an intelligence, a man, moreover, who has fished and hunted and made the adventure of flying to his delight, should happen upon contentment. The emphasis is on the healing stability of the true countryside. Nothing could be more exhilarating than the thrills of the sportsman or more calmly satisfying than the contemplative observation that go hand in hand in these experiences. Mr. White has lived to the full among the "small important things" of nature. He records the intense excitement of playing a salmon; he appraises the art of the clean kill; he paints, with his poet's brush, the beautiful pouring movement of a grass snake, and the bright stubbles of September. These are the magic touches that hold one spellbound in "England Have My Bones," a truly entrancing book.

The American novels of the month run on uneasy, pessimistic lines. "The Sound Wagon," by T. S. Stribling, is a masterly, sardonic demonstration of political corruption in the great city of Megapolis. Henry Caridius, whose

patriotism was sincere but woolly, had the temerity to run for Congress as a Reform candidate. The financial magnates, the crooked lawyer, the ward boss, and the racketeer pulled the wool effectively over Henry's eyes, so that the poor wretch ended in the penitentiary. The one clear gleam in the narrative is the answer to prayer

little relief from duplicity and violence in "The Sound Wagon."

"Edna, His Wife," by Margaret Ayer Barnes, is a study of incompatibilities between husband and wife. Both are narrow; Paul with the narrowness of avid self-seeking, Edna with a sweet—and infantile—simplicity. Paul was a nobody, determined to be a somebody; in America that means business success, and more business success. And then—? He had summed up his ambition in the first days of their courtship: "If I can make money, I'm going to live a good life." He made the money, made his mark, and moved farther and farther away from Edna's little domestic ideals. The top of the ladder he climbed was far beyond the shabby suburban railroad station outside Chicago where she was born. One's sympathies are with the poor timid woman, fat and middle-aged and apologetic to the chauffeur, who is left filling empty days in the best seats at the movies. This is a richly human novel.

Ellen Glasgow's people come to grips with the great depression in "Vein of Iron." Ground fine by poverty, driven by economic pressure into the city from the old Virginian home, the Fincastle family was sustained by the fortitude of its pioneer breed and its sober rule of life. John Fincastle, the father, who wrote books of abstract

[Continued overleaf.]



A PICTURESQUE OLD SWISS SPRING FESTIVAL WHICH IS STILL CELEBRATED ANNUALLY: THE BURNING OF THE BÖGG-FIGURE (SYMBOLIC OF WINTER) AT THE SECHSELÄUTEN, ZURICH.

One of the most interesting of the processions and festivals which take place in Switzerland to celebrate the return of spring is the "Sechseläuten" ("six o'clock ringing feast") at Zurich. It takes place each year on a Monday in April, at six p.m., when the bells ring for the closing of the working day. A huge figure, made of white cotton and known as the Bögg, represents the winter. It is stuffed with fireworks, raised on a pole, and ceremonially burned. The participants in the rite are dressed in picturesque national costumes.

that plucked the young girl Paula Estovia from the South American brothel to which Joe Canarelli had despatched her. She had been an inconvenient witness to his blackmailing racket. Her faith and the long arm of her Church were strong, and they saved her. Otherwise there is



SPRINGTIME IN BERMUDA—AMID FIELDS OF EASTER LILIES: AN EASTER PICNIC IN CONDITIONS CONTRASTING FORCIBLY WITH THE EASTER WEATHER EXPERIENCED IN THIS COUNTRY RECENTLY.—[Photograph by Bermuda Development Board.]



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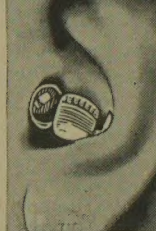
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(Continued.)

philosophy, emerged from them to be startled by the portents he saw around him. "Is it because I am old," he meditates, "that the world seems deranged? Could the human race survive upon a material basis alone?" Escape for the younger Fincastrals came as a flight back to the land, to the ancestral valley where the original pioneer had built his house of logs. You perceive Miss Glasgow holding hard to the conviction that the heroic strain of the early Americans will not perish from the earth.

The vigour of Thomas Wolfe's literary gift is every whit as compelling in "From Death to Morning" as it was in the colossal "Of Time and the River." A demoniacal urge to perfect every shade of character and scene possesses him. He gets his effects by piling adjective on adjective, but they are instantaneous effects, and their beauty is remarkable. When a circus is waking he sees the tents going up "with the magic speed of dreams." When he heard the scream of sudden death in a city street he had "for the moment the sense that all life was absolutely silent and motionless save for that one cry." He is indubitably of the company of the great story-writers.

"The Double Quest," by R. J. Cruikshank, presents a young Englishman and an American girl who, being about to marry, agreed first to visit each other's country. David proceeded to New York, and discovered bankers and Senators and an expansive hostess, a fervid American who turned out to be an Englishwoman from Totnes. Laura addressed herself to English society, and made an instructive excursion into a by-election. They learned much in the course of clarifying confused first impressions; incidentally, they learned something about themselves. Mr. Cruikshank is both wise and witty, and his book is an attentive observation of great issues in the two great democracies as well as an admirable light entertainment.

You may approach "The Amaranthers," by Jack B. Yeats, with curiosity to discover what a painter of the modern manner will make of his first novel. It matters more, perhaps, what you will make of it; Mr. Yeats has plainly enjoyed expressing himself through a fresh medium. As an Irish writer he could not but be gay among the Amaranthers; are they not his own people? His fantasy is unflagging, now poised above the absurdities of revolution, now darting after the iridescence at the rainbow's

end. One man in the book found himself with outlooks and values different from his companions, having walked clean out of civilisation into a region where he had part with earth, air, and water, busy on holidays of their own invention. Something may happen to your outlooks and values, too, while you are reading "The Amaranthers."

In "Torteval," by Hilton Brown, the dominant character is Ross Cowal, who was a young Scots marine engineer in the early 'eighties. He deserted his ship on the west coast of India, made his way penniless up-country in the Madras Presidency, found work in the tile factories of Sikkal, prospered, and begat a family whose history is brought down to the present day. He was cruelly overbearing with his wife and children, as such self-made men are prone to be. There were nerves in the next generation of Cowals, which again is true to life. Inset is a terrible little picture of the hatred bred between a sensitive child and a harsh father. The characterisation in "Torteval" is remarkable, and the drama brilliantly staged in the Indian setting.

"Times Like These," by Gwyn Jones, may not come up to the expectations aroused by "Richard Savage." This is not the eighteenth century, but the grim years of our own time in a Welsh mining area. Mr. Jones is as impartial as it is possible for a man to be who knows so intimately the suffering of the miners and has measured the impulses animating their struggle. It is safe to say no one who reads his story of the Cwm Valley folk will remain unmoved. It runs from the pre-war bitterness to the depression following the General Strike. It culminates in the unemployment of an older worker, and the anguish of a young man at the death of his wife. Common tragedies for their fellow-citizens to ponder on. "Never mind," says the elderly man, out of the emptiness of their lives. "We can manage, ay. We'll manage." But in his secret mind he is dumbly conscious of being without hope or purpose in the world.

It is not clear why Robert Speaight has complicated his interpretation of an actress of genius in "The Angel in the Mist" by setting the date of its relations forward to 1965. It is an ill-judged attempt at originality. Helena's history has interest, however, and so have the figures of the individuals upon whose lives her personality leaves its mark. The construction of "They Laugh That Win," by Franklin Lushington, is less ambitious. It is a level story of familiar English people, somewhat over-

drawn in the decaying county family, and at its best in the collapse of John's and Elinor's married life. The abyss that opened between them, the sudden perception that sundered them, is well observed. These things happen in the human herd, though they seldom fail to take it by surprise.

The murders in "Thou Shell of Death," by Nicholas Blake, and "No Alibi," by G. Belton Cobb, are nicely ingenious. Mr. Blake has surpassed himself. The corpse in his book was found in a garden room surrounded by freshly-fallen snow on which no retreating footsteps were to be discovered. It took Nigel Strangeways, one of those young men who turn lightly to the profession of criminal investigator and immediately become indispensable to the chiefs of Scotland Yard, to solve this and the further problems arising in Fergus O'Brien's sinister house-party. Mr. Cobb provides a murder by arsenic. The criminal was just a little too clever; a not uncommon error of judgment in such persons. These two detective novels can be highly recommended.

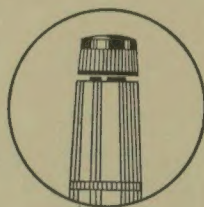
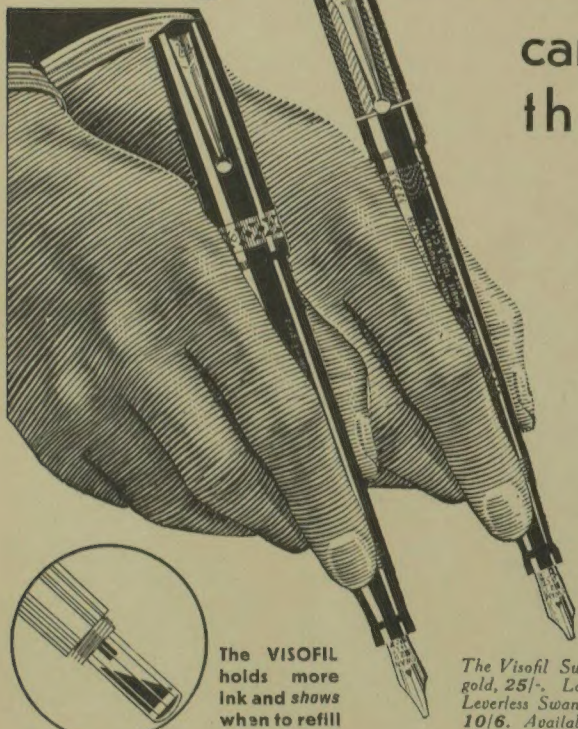
## BOOKS REVIEWED.

- England Have My Bones. By T. H. White. (Collins; 8s. 6d.)  
The Sound Wagon. By T. S. Stribling. (Gollancz; 8s. 6d.)  
Edna, His Wife. By Margaret Ayer Barnes. (Cape; 8s. 6d.)  
Vein of Iron. By Ellen Glasgow. (Cape; 8s. 6d.)  
From Death to Morning. By Thomas Wolfe. (Heinemann; 7s. 6d.)  
The Double Quest. By R. J. Cruikshank. (Macmillan; 7s. 6d.)  
The Amaranthers. By Jack B. Yeats. (Heinemann; 7s. 6d.)  
Torteval. By Hilton Brown. (Bles; 7s. 6d.)  
Times Like These. By Gwyn Jones. (Gollancz; 7s. 6d.)  
The Angel in the Mist. By Robert Speaight. (Cassell; 7s. 6d.)  
They Laugh That Win. By Franklin Lushington. (Faber and Faber; 7s. 6d.)  
Thou Shell of Death. By Nicholas Blake. (Collins; 7s. 6d.)  
No Alibi. By G. Belton Cobb. (Longmans; 7s. 6d.)

With regard to the six photographs illustrating the recent military insurrection in Tokyo published on page 557 of our issue of March 28, we should like to point out that these were not taken by the "Asahi Shimbun." Only the two top pictures of the three on the right of page 556 were by the "Asahi."

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Wiesbaden—Hotel Rose—World-renowned Hotel. Own bathing establishment. Patronised by English and American Society. Pension from Marks 11
Franzensbad—C.S.R. Hotel Königsvilla—The best place for Rheumatic-Heart diseases. Prospectus.	Wiesbaden—Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten (Four Seasons) Select home of Society. Best position opposite the Kurhaus, Opera and Parks. Pens. from RM. 12
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Bad Nauheim—Der Kaiserhof—First-class hotel. Large garden facing baths and Kur-park. 150 rooms, 50 baths. Pension from RM. 11.	SWITZERLAND
Bad Nauheim—Palast Hotel—Most beautiful position facing the Kur-park and Baths. Ex. cuisine. Special diets. Pension from RM. 10	Basle—Three Kings Hotel—(Trois Rois) on the Rhine The Leading House.
Bad Nauheim—Park Hotel—First-class home comfort combined with excellent cuisine and service.	Geneva—The Beau Rivage—with its open air Restaurant Terrace on the lake fac. Mt. Blanc. Most comf. Prices reduc. Rms. from Sw. Frs. 6.50.
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RED CROSS STAMP.

1 guerdie apple-green has the profile of the Empress, the 2 guerdies pink and the 8 guerdies brown portray the Emperor, while the 4 guerdies blue and 1 thaler violet show the equestrian statue to the late Emperor Menelik II.

Argentina's new definitive series of ordinary postage stamps, of which the low values bearing portraits appeared last year, has now been completed by the addition of ten higher values in pictorial designs. The 15 centavos blue presents a picture of a famous shorthorn bull, for which an English rancher paid a record price a few years ago. This subject and the merino ram on the 30 centavos yellow-brown are Argentina's replies to Australia's pedigree merino ram on the late MacArthur centenary stamps of 1934. Other values show a ploughman, sugar plantation, oil well, map, fruits, Iguazú Falls, grapes, and cotton plant.

The 1 peso of this series, showing a map of South America, has clearly been designed to revive the alleged claim of Argentina to the British colony of the Falkland Islands, memorable for one of the greatest naval successes in the war. The map of the southern continent shows Argentine territory shaded in brown and the Falkland Islands in the same heavy shading. Mr. Anthony Eden recently stated in the House of Commons that H.M. Government could not admit such claim, and that the issue of such stamps could only be detrimental to the good relations between the two countries.

Brazil has been overdoing its commemorations in stamps of late, although the issues are limited to two or three low denominations. The latest 200 reis bistre and 300 reis green mark the tercentenary of the town of Cameta, and bear a view of this place with the Tocantins River in the foreground.

CHINA: THE "NEW  
LIFE" COMMEMORATIVE  
STAMP.

The China "New Life" movement stamps were described in this page in February, but the stamps were delayed by troubled conditions in China. One of the four values, bearing the emblem of the movement, is illustrated here.

We have not had long to wait for the picture of the super-Zeppelin LZ129 on stamps. The Hindenburg, which achieved a great success on her maiden trip across the South Atlantic this month, is to cross the North Atlantic early in May, and it is to mark the inaugural flight to New York that two new stamps have

been issued. They are the denominations 50 pfennig blue and 75 pfennig green, printed by photogravure, with a view of the mammoth airship over the ocean. They have the swastika water-mark, and the stamps exist with this water-mark inverted. The Hindenburg is due to arrive in New York during the period of the great international philatelic exhibition (May 9-17), and commander and crew will be guests of honour at the exhibition, and at the concurrent convention of the Air Mail Society.

Spain held a national philatelic exhibition in Madrid from April 4 to 8, and two special stamps were issued in connection with it. The design is derived from those old favourites with collectors, the "Madrid bears" issued for postage within the city in 1855. The originals are now rarities.

An air mail set has been added to the Madrid Press Association series mentioned last month. The designs

SPAIN: AN EMBLEMATIC DESIGN  
REPRESENTING AIR TRANSPORT  
FOR NEWSPAPERS.

include a very modernist bird whose tail is covered by front pages of newspapers, an autogiro and an aeroplane over buildings; and on the high values Don Quixote on the wooden horse.

GERMANY:  
THE HINDENBURG  
STAMP ISSUED FOR  
THE FORTHCOMING  
NORTH ATLANTIC  
FLIGHT.

The Texas War of Independence is commemorated on a new 3 cents violet centenary stamp of the United States. A front view of the historic "Alamo," under the "lone star" of Texas is flanked by portrait medallions of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin.



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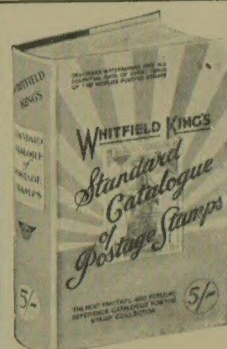
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